"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow probably scattered thunder showers; continued warm; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,377. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CROWN PRINCE YIELDS FURTHER TO FRENCH DRIVE

Weakened German Forces on the Meuse Again Give Ground to Foe's Attack.

FRENCH CLOSE TO FLEURY

They Also Push Forward Toward Cote de Poivre—1,100 Prisoners Have Been Taken.

GERMAN LOSSES ON SOMME

British Make Progress Near Bazentin-le-Petit and French at Monacu Farm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Nothing better illustrates the gravity of the strain under which the Germans now are staggering than the change that has occurred before Verdun in the last few weeks. To abandon the attack upon the heights of the Meuse was not only to admit to the German people the failure of the most costly operation of the whole war, but was also to lose a valuable pivot on which the inevitable withdrawal of the German western front might some day be brought about, and a show of compensation for losses elsewhere.

Formally, therefore, the attack has not been abandoned, but the Crown Prince has been compelled to send a number of his regiments to the Somme, and he is no longer able to continue his offensive, or even hold the ground he has already won.

After a pause that had lasted some time, a series of demonstrations were made, principally on the east side of the river, leading up to the strong effort on Sunday to make headway southward toward Souville. As a whole this movement has been marked by failure.

On the other hand the French, after breaking repeated assaults, have been able to make a more satisfactory advance, both immediately north of Souville, where they reached the borders of Fleury village and to the northwest, between Froide Terre and the Côte de Poivre.

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—French troops are continuing to forge ahead in the Verdun region. Paris today reports further gains in the Fleury-Thiaumont district, and Berlin admits loss at specific points.

The day bulletin of the French War Office has this to say of operations in that sector:

South of the River Somme a counterattack upon our positions located to the south of Estrées failed under our fire.

On the right bank of the River Meuse the Germans delivered several violent counterattacks upon the trenches which we captured yesterday. Everywhere our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry checked the efforts of our adversary, who suffered heavy losses.

As for our troops, following up their advantages, they have made notable progress to the south of Fleury. They have reached the immediate surroundings of this village, and have even gone beyond the railroad station. The number of prisoners made by us yesterday in the region of Fleury alone is in excess of 700. This raises to 1,100 the total number of able-bodied prisoners who have fallen into our hands since Aug. 1 on the right bank of the River Meuse.

In the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois there has been continued intense artillery fighting, but without infantry participation. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the Forest of Apremont, where we dispersed with rifle fire certain German patrols.

The announcement of the German Headquarters Staff has this to say of the fighting in that quarter:

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) the enemy brought forward to the attack strong forces against Côte du Poivre and on the wide front between the Thiaumont Work and north of the Laufée Work. He obtained a foothold on the western part of Côte du Poivre and southwest of Fleury in parts of our first line trenches, and recaptured a trench section on Laufée Forest which he lost on Tuesday.

At the Thiaumont Work and southeast of Fleury the enemy was completely repulsed, and in the mountain forests he was repulsed with heavy losses by a counterattack after having temporarily broken into our lines.

Enter German Lines on Somme.

The German Headquarters bulletin likewise admits that French troops have penetrated the German lines on Monacu Farm, in the Somme region, and have taken a trench section north of that position. The statement reads:

North of the Somme, a strong preparatory fire by the enemy between the Ancre Brook and the Somme led us to expect a great decisive attack. Owing to our curtain of fire, it only developed into temporary but heavy fighting in isolated sections.

On both sides of the Albert-Bapaume highroad and east of Trones Wood strong British attacks broke down.

Between Maurepas and the Somme, French assaults were seven times repeated. We remained masters of the positions after stubborn fighting. The enemy succeeded only in penetrating into Monacu Farm and a trench section north of it.

South of the Somme French advances were repulsed near Barlcux and near Estrées.

During enemy bomb attacks on Belgian towns alone, fifteen inhabitants, including nine women and children, were killed or seriously injured in Meirebeke, south of Ghent. Our aviators attacked the enemy squadron and forced them to return. One of them fled over Dutch territory.

During aerial battles one British biplane was brought down south of Roulers and one enemy aeroplane, the thirteenth for Lieutenant Wintgens, southeast of Peronne. One enemy aeroplane was brought down by our

Continued on Page 3.

British Blacklist Is Worldwide; 86 Japanese Firms Included

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Syren and Shipping, in the course of an article protesting against American criticism of the British blacklist on certain commercial houses, says the total number of blacklisted firms in all countries exceeds 1,500, as follows:

Spain, 167; Brazil, 140; Netherlands, 120; Argentina and Uruguay, 95; Morocco, 88; Portuguese East and West Africa, Guinea and Rio Muni, 87; Japan, 86; United States, 85; Norway, 83; Portugal, 79; Sweden, 72; Netherlands and East Indies, 70; Ecuador, 60; Persia, 56; Greece, 50; Philippines, 44; Peru, 41; Chile, 35; Bolivia, 22; Cuba, 10; Central America, 5; Paraguay, 3; Colombia, 1.

Syren and Shipping asks: "What has America to protest about? Japan does not talk of remonstrances and protests, and she is our ally. Neither, so far, has Brazil nor other countries concerned, except Argentina."

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 3.—The Commonwealth has issued a blacklist of American firms. Trading with these firms is prohibited.

U-BOAT KILLS MANY ON ITALIAN LINER

Lifeboats Containing Passengers of the Letimbro Are Bombarded by Submarine.

VESSEL IS LATER SUNK

Mail Steamer with Women and Children Aboard Shelled Continuously in a Half-Hour Chase.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.—The Italian mail steamer Letimbro has been sunk by a submarine and twenty-eight survivors have arrived at Malta, says a Reuter dispatch from that place. Two boat loads with survivors have also arrived at Syracuse.

The Letimbro carried a crew of fifty-seven and her passengers numbered 113. It is believed that a large number of them lost their lives. The passengers included women and children.

Survivors report that a submarine was observed at a distance of about 6,000 meters. It fired a warning shot and then gave chase, firing continuously for half an hour. It finally overtook the Letimbro, which had begun to lower boats.

"The submarine," adds the dispatch, "continued its bombardment, smashing five boats, the occupants of which perished. Some of the survivors say that many were killed by shellfire."

All of the crew of the Italian brig Robalio, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, have arrived at Malta.

THIRTEEN SHIPS SUNK, SEVEN OF THEM NEUTRAL

German Submarines Renew War on Merchantmen—Five Swedish Vessels Fall Prey.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Renewed activity by German submarines is indicated in dispatches received here today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency and from several neutral countries. A total of thirteen vessels are reported destroyed, besides several British trawlers. The nationality of the lost ships are five Swedish, one Norwegian, one Danish, three British, two Finnish, and one Italian. The ships reported lost by the Lloyd's Agency are:

The Britannic, British, 3,487 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The Heighington, British, 2,800 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The Letimbro, Italian, 2,210 tons.

The brigantine Margaret Sutton, British, 197 tons. Crew saved.

The Bror Oscar, Swedish, 368 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The Vermland, Swedish, 213 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The John Wilson, Norwegian, 797 tons. Crew saved.

The Swedish steamer Hudiksvall was torpedoed by a German submarine last night in the Baltic while on a voyage from Sweden to Finland, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today. The Captain, with twelve men of the crew and five women, took to the boats and reached the Swedish coast. The Hudiksvall carried a valuable cargo. It is reported also, adds the dispatch, that two other Swedish steamers and two Finnish steamers were sunk last night in the same vicinity.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2.—The Swedish steamers, Pitea of 644 tons gross and Temis of 638 tons gross, both bound for Raumo, Finland, with a cargo of general freight, have been seized by German warships.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Politiken reports that the Danish steamer Katholm, a vessel of 1,201 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea. The crew was saved.

GERMAN GUNBOAT IS SUNK.

Surprised by Belgian Warship While Landing Troops on Lake Tanganyka

HAVRE, Aug. 3.—The sinking of the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen in a duel with the Belgian gunboat Netta on Lake Tanganyka is announced in an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office. The text of the statement follows.

"Lieut. Col. Moulaert telegraphs that while cruising off the German shores of Lake Tanganyka the Belgian gunboat Netta, commanded by Lieutenant Lenaerts, surprised on July 28 the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen landing troops. The Netta immediately engaged her and she sank in fifteen minutes after vainly trying to escape. The Netta then scattered, by her fire, enemy troops and porters who had just been landed. It is not known whether the crew of the Graf von Gotzen were saved. The Belgians had no losses."

BALFOUR HAILS TIDE OF VICTORY

British Sea Lord Says Jutland Fight Turned It in Full Flow for the Allies.

BLOCKADE GRIP TIGHTENED

German Fleet Failed in Battle "to Break the Bars and Burst the Confining Gates."

REVIEW BY HOLTZENDORFF

Kaiser's Naval Chief Renews Claims of British Losses and Defends Fryatt's Execution.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication, in the course of which he says:

"The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; an allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long ceased to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much, at least, is true that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven, damaged, into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it.

"Before the Jutland battle, as after, the German fleet was imprisoned. The battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure the High Seas Fleet sank again into impotence. The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since the object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the sea; and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Great Britain has not lost it. Tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs and of exporting their manufactures; hence, the violence of their invectives against Great Britain."

Munitions Flow Increases.

Mr. Balfour argues that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality the Germans would not have so loudly avertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world. As further proof of the "impotence" of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the Channel to France.

"It has reached colossal proportions," he continues. "Its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

The First Lord refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds: "That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But look at the map of the world. All of Germany's colonies are gone except East Africa, which even as I write seems slipping from her grasp. Has the battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany regaining these colonies or giving a moment's respite to the hard-pressed colonists in German East Africa"

Failure of Submarines.

Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value the Germans attach to their "victorious fleet" to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says:

"The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; a disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make, therefore, a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality.

"The Germans know that their victorious fleet was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought, therefore, that to these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

"They were wrong in both respects, and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant Captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German Admiralty into their latest and stupidest act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt."

The First Lord contends that the case is not worth arguing, that it is useless to do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing they were animated by solicitude for the principles

Continued on Page 3.

No Dealings With the Hohenzollerns, Cries Reinach, Citing Their "Crimes"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Joseph Reinach in the Figaro today launches what some think may well become an allied watchword: "Away with the Hohenzollerns!" The Allies, he says, will agree that there shall be no treaty with William of Hohenzollern or with any member of his family, and he continues:

"Unless I am greatly mistaken the question of the Hohenzollerns will become more important every day. It is too vague to speak of destroying German militarism; we must abolish German militarism's soul, which is the House of Hohenzollern with its feudal castes and all its birds of prey.

"I have shown twenty times that the war is the personal work of the German Emperor. Exactly when he began to premeditate it perhaps even he does not know. But it is a fact that he had taken his stand Nov. 6, 1913, when he unbosomed himself to the Belgian King about 'the necessity of war soon and his certainty of success.' It is a fact that this imminent war was the subject of the famous conference of April, 1914, with Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Konopstadt. It is a fact that finally, as accomplice of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, he with own hand abolished all chance of peace, refused the conference proposed by England and the arbitration of The Hague conference offered by the Czar, and declared war on Russia at the very moment when the Vienna Government had welcomed Petrograd's proposals. And this though every pretext for war had vanished.

"Since the brusque attack through Belgium failed and his bright dream of victory vanished, since German corpses strew the earth and the German nation is hungry and bears the hatred of the world while the horizon is lowering with menace, the German Emperor is afraid, and says 'I willed it not.' Then who did will it?

"His feudal chiefs, his junkers, the Kronprinz and his Agrarians willed it, too, but Germany of the Hohenzollerns is no oligarchy or democracy. There is one lord and master, Hohenzollern the Emperor. It is he who willed, who ordered, who began this war. All other accomplices—and there are many, Austrian and German both—cannot alter the fact that the Kaiser is principally responsible. His is the first place at the dock of infamy where others after him will sit. He is the master assassin.

"The British Premier Asquith has also said this in a solemn declaration before the House of Commons in connection with the case of Captain Fryatt. He said: The British Government will bring to justice the criminals responsible, whoever they may be and whatever their position.' Surely in such a case the man who is the author of the system under which the crime is committed is the most guilty of all. Who is that man? Over a year ago in the verdict on the Lusitania a jury of Kinsale pronounced guilty of wholesale murder the officers of the submarine, the German Government and the Emperor of Germany. All those generals, those officers, those soldiers are only his tools and accomplices. They struck the blow, but Nero ordered it. As Mr. Asquith said, it is he who is chiefly responsible. He was the arch-criminal.

"The conduct of the war is one thing. We will employ against the Germans every instrument of destruction they first employed against us. The conditions of peace are another. We will not make our peace a mere truce between two slaughters. We will insure the future of free peoples. But with him who premeditated, willed, and ordered all these crimes—one doesn't negotiate with him, one judges him."

JERSEY CITY FINDS NO MUNITION TRAINS

Car of Casein Only Approach to an Explosive Discovered in Search of Freights.

ROAD WARNS CITY OFFICIALS

Jersey Central Will Seek Full Reparation for Any Loss Through New Regulations.

The police of Jersey City began to enforce the new regulations against the shipment of explosives into or through Jersey City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and from then on, until further notice, it was announced, every freight train seeking to enter the city would be stopped at the city line and the manifests of every car subjected to examination by the police.

The first train to be stopped was a long freight on the Lackawanna, which arrived at the city line near Snake Hill at 4:05 P. M. Captain Timothy Murphy was in charge of the police detail at that point and he waved the red flag that brought the train to a stop. The second train stopped was on the Philadelphia & Reading, coming from Philadelphia. It was flagged at 5 P. M.

No railroad whose operations are affected sought an injunction to restrain the city authorities yesterday, and only one line filed a protest. That road was the Central of New Jersey, which officially notified Mayor Fagan and the other City Commissioners yesterday morning that the company would hold the city and its officials responsible for any damage or loss the company might sustain. The notification, signed by Vice President T. B. Koons, follows:

Warning to City Officials.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, its officers, agents, and employes, will hold said city and each of you jointly and severally liable for all damages and losses, fines, costs, and expenses that it or they may suffer by reason of the passage and enforcement or attempted enforcement of the resolution of the said Board of Commissioners passed Aug. 1, 1916.

No other railroad indicated its probable course of action. Most of the lines announced that orders had been issued to conductors and engineers to stop their trains when flagged by the police and to permit the examination of their manifests and as soon as permission was granted to continue to their terminals in Jersey City. This did not mean, it was pointed out, that any railroad recognized the legality of the Jersey City regulations or that it would not take action to have those regulations declared void.

"We do not expect any court proceedings," said Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety Norton yesterday afternoon, "and several of the railroads have already notified us that they will not attempt to send ammunition cars into Jersey City, but will switch such cars to other points. We are determined to end this business so far as Jersey City is concerned, and we expect to find a way to do it."

It was shortly after 3 o'clock when patrol wagons and automobiles carrying the police assigned to enforce the embargo left the City Hall for points where the railroads enter the city. On the Lackawanna train, the first one halted, no explosives were found and there were no arrests. The railroads evidently had foreseen the confusion that would result from turning back trains and had cut out all cars of explosives. The train men were astonished at first by enough policemen to quell a riot crowding about them, but excitement soon subsided, manifests were produced, and the train proceeded.

Puzzled by a Car of Casein.

The nearest approach to cutting out a car was made by Captain John Cody of the First Precinct, on guard at the spot where the Jersey Central tracks cross the Morris Canal. At 5 o'clock Chief of Police Monahan and Inspector Philip Leonard arrived to see how Captain Cody was getting along and at that moment a Philadelphia Reading train came into sight. Patrolmen Grabbler and Burke stepped out with red flags and waved them. There was a squeal of brakes as the engineer, John McConichie, stopped his train.

The conductor, William Hile, was sum-

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MOOSE WON'T NAME ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Leaders at Indianapolis Conference, However, Severely Criticise Indorsement of Hughes.

CALL ACTION A BETRAYAL

Plan to Name Electoral Tickets in Some States and Unite with Other Parties After Election

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—Plans for the reorganization and perpetuation of the Progressive Party as a national political organization were adopted here tonight at a conference of Bull Moose representatives.

The conference, after a heated discussion, decided against reassembling the party for a national convention to fill the vacancy on the national ticket, caused by Theodore Roosevelt's declining the nomination for President. Instead, the organization will put up an electoral ticket in every State where there is the nucleus of an organization left, bearing the name of John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominee for Vice President, in the hope of perhaps electing enough presidential electors, who might prove the balance of power in the event of a close contest between the two parties.

Among the States in which this plan will be carried out are Louisiana, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Utah, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey was chosen Treasurer of the rehabilitated party, and Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman of the National Committee, will be in active charge of the campaign.

An Executive Committee of fifteen members will be named by Vice Chairman Hale to co-operate with the fifteen members of the National Committee, who refused to vote for the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes at Chicago June 26, in rehabilitating the party. This committee will meet after the November elections to formulate plans for the perpetuation of the party. These plans may include some kind of an amalgamation with the Prohibition, Socialist, and Woman's parties.

Edwin M. Lee of Indiana, A. D. Norton of Missouri, Bainbridge Colby of New York, C. F. Hoffman of Michigan, Harold Moise of Louisiana, and C. W. McClure of Georgia were named members of the Executive Committee. The other members will be announced by Vice Chairman Hale in a few weeks.

Denounces Committee's Action.

The following address was issued by the conference:

To the Progressives of the Country:

At a national conference of the party held today in the City of Indianapolis, attended by representatives of thirty-seven States, a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the action of the Progressive National Committee on June 26, 1916, as an illegal usurpation of authority not conferred upon it by the recent convention of the party, denouncing its action as a breach of trust and repudiating the same in every respect as non-expressive of the party's thought or wishes.

The conference, now in session in Indianapolis, is composed, without exception, of progressive men and women who are still in affiliation with the Progressive Party. Our deliberations have been guided solely by a desire to preserve the party as an instrument for the expression of the popular will and to promote, without halt or interruption, the great aims to which the party is dedicated.

It is useless to deny or to deceive ourselves as to the grievous effect upon the party, of the blows which it has sustained through the defection of many of its leaders, and through the betrayal by the National Committee of the trust confided in it by the party membership. Men whom we have delighted to honor and whom we have rejoicde to follow have not only abandoned the party's cause but have sought to sacrifice its future and to compromise the dignity of its in-

Continued on Page 3.

CASEMENT BRAVE AT EXECUTION

"I Die for My Country!" His Last Utterance After a Prayer.

CROWD JEERED AS HE DIED

But a Small Group of Irish Men and Women Knelt in Prayer.

BODY REFUSED TO FAMILY

Government Says He Agreed to Raise Brigade for Germany to Fight in Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Details of the execution of Roger Casement this morning (the news of his death was published in a late edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning) show that he met his end with calm courage.

Ellis, the executioner, arrived in the prison early last evening and immediately made his preparations. He examined the trapdoor in the execution shed and tested it thoroughly with a bag exactly the same weight as the condemned man. He remained in the prison all night.

Casement spent his last evening on earth chatting freely and cheerily with two warders. After a hearty late supper he divested himself for the last time of his convict clothes and went to bed. He was notified that he would be allowed to wear his own civilian clothes for the execution though would not be permitted to wear a collar.

Takes His First Communion.

All the members of Casement's family were Protestants and he was brought up in that faith, but became a convert to Roman Catholicism within the last few weeks. On June 29 he was registered as a member of the Roman Catholic Church and since that time Fathers McCarrell and Carey of Eden Grove Church, near the prison, have been ministering to him. He rose about 5:30 o'clock this morning. From then until 7 o'clock, when Father McCarrell arrived, he spent the time reading the instructions of the Church for assisting at mass and the taking of his first communion. After mass he ate a little bread and butter and drank a glass of water.

When all was ready a little procession was formed, headed by the clergymen, with Casement following, a warder on either side, and proceeded toward the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the litany of the dying, Casement responding in low tones: "Lord have mercy on my soul."

As the party reached the shed the executioner approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the Under Sheriff of London, and the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. An attendant says his last words were: "I die for my country."

Immediately after the trap had been sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit, where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after 9 o'clock.

Bell's Knell Announces the End.

Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women, and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans. At 9 o'clock the crowd had swollen to such proportions that it extended for two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after 9 a single stroke on the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd, which suddenly died away into dead silence.

Meanwhile at the back of the prison a group of about thirty Irish men and women had assembled. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and remained for some minutes silently praying.

Immediately after the execution three notices were posted on the prison doors. The first, signed by the Under Sheriff of London, the Governor of the prison, and Father James McCarrell, Casement's confessor, read: "Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger David Casement in his Majesty's prison of Pentonville in our presence." A similar notice was signed by the Under Sheriff of Middlesex County. The third bore the name of P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, who certified that he had examined the body and found Casement dead.

A Coroner's Jury found that the sentence had been carried out in accordance with law and in a humane manner. The Governor of the prison and the Chief Warden testified that death had been instantaneous. Gavin Duffy, Casement's solicitor, who appeared in behalf of relatives, identified the body.

Replying to a question by the Coroner, Solicitor Duffy said that Casement's health at times was very bad. He made a plea that the body be handed over to relatives, which the authorities, he said, had refused. The Coroner declared he had no power to interfere, whereupon Duffy protested, saying it was "a monstrous act of indecency that the authorities should refuse the request." The body was buried in quicklime in the prison yard in accordance with the usual custom.

Statement by the Government.

An official statement issued from the Press Bureau tonight says:

"The Government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circum-

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King Sympathizes With Fryatt's Widow

LONDON, Aug. 3.—King George has sent a letter of sympathy to the widow of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamer Brussels, who was executed recently by the Germans on a charge that he tried to ram a German submarine when he was master of the steamer Wrexham.

In his letter King George says: "The action of Captain Fryatt in defending his ship was a noble instance of the resource and self-sacrifice characteristic of his profession."

The letter adds that the King has learned with the deepest indignation of Captain Fryatt's fate, and that he "regards the outrage with abhorrence."

BAFFLED WARSHIPS KEEP U-BOAT VIGIL

Despite Deutschland's Flight, Allied Cruisers Still Hover Near the Capes.

BREMEN TO GO TO BOSTON

Reports from Baltimore and Hinsch's Removal Point to Its Coming There.

NORFOLK, Aug. 3.—The Allied cruisers patroling the entrance to Chesapeake Bay to prevent the departure of the German merchant submarine Deutschland still were in position within sight of the shore during today, and there was nothing to indicate they were aware of the passage of the Deutschland out through the Capes last night. Marine men here believed the submersible had eluded the war vessels and was safely on her way across the Atlantic on her return voyage to Bremen.

Captain Frederick Hinsch of the warbound German liner Neckar, who, on board the tug Thomas F. Timmins, directed the departure of the Deutschland, said today that the underwater freighter passed unobserved within 100 yards of the United States destroyer Sterett, on neutrality duty about a mile off the Capes. He also disclosed that the submarine submerged twice on her way down the bay to test her engines.

"When we came to a stop in a bay which I shall not disclose because wo shall probably have to use the place again," said Captain Hinsch, "the pilot aboard the submarine was taken off to the Timmins. It was then about 5 o'clock in the morning. The submarine was submerged so that her machinery and pumps could be tested and the cargo trimmed, should that be necessary. She went down in a deep hole in the bay to a depth of 135 feet, remaining there for some time.

"When she came to the surface again Captain Koenig came up through the conning tower and said that everything was working perfectly.

"We started off down the bay, and when no traffic was in sight the Deutschland took another dive while running. She went down until only four inches of her periscope was showing above the water. Then I dropped behind to see at what distance the wake of the Deutschland or the foam crest of the periscope could be seen. At 400 yards with glasses I could not see a thing.

"The tests having proved that the Deutschland was in perfect condition we went into a place to hide for a while. We were well hidden, too. Any one would have had great difficulty in finding us.

"In the afternoon we started for the Capes, and you know how the better part of the trip was made. The Sterett was passed in the dark. As soon as the men on the bridge sighted the lights of the Timmins they watched us closely and looked all around for the submarine, which passed them at a distance of only 100 yards. At the time the submarine was submerged until her decks were awash.

"Later, when I reported to the Sterett that the Deutschland had cleared the Capes and was on her way to sea the officers aboard seemed most surprised. They had not observed her at all. So you see that the British and French cruisers off shore hadn't the slightest chance of finding the Deutschland."

Captain Hinsch returned to Baltimore tonight, leaving the Timmins in Norfolk with instructions to pick up a tow for Baltimore if one could be found.

To questions regarding the prospects of the submarine Bremen arriving in American waters, Captain Hinsch said:

"You can depend upon it; if the Bremen were coming in the near future, I would not be returning to Baltimore and neither would the Timmins."

He declined to say when the Bremen was expected.

Sailors of the interned German cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm held a celebration today aboard the Prinz Eitel over the escape of the Deutschland. Captain Hinsch was the honor guest.

BREMEN MAY GO TO BOSTON.

Second Subsea Freighter Has Not Yet Left, Baltimore Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The Bremen, second of the subsea freighters of the German Ocean Navigation Company, it is reported on good authority, has not yet left Germany, but may leave at any time, with Boston as her port of destination.

Preparations are being made now in that city to receive her. Captain Frederick Hinsch, Baltimore agent for the navigation company, will go to New England to superintend arrangements for her arrival. His family and household goods have been moved to Boston, and their recent home here is closed.

Henry G. Hilken, senior member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, would make no comment today upon Captain Hinsch's removal to Boston, except to admit that he had left the city, and that he was not taking a vacation.

Naval Constructor William Gotthold Frusse, designer of the Deutschland, has gone to Buena Vista Springs, in Franklin County, Penn., where he will spend a month. He came over in the Deutschland as supercargo, and it had been understood he would remain in Baltimore to take charge as constructing engineer of other submarines that will arrive here.

The report that the Bremen is coming to Baltimore is effectively disposed of by Constructor Frusse's absence from this city for a month and Captain Hinsch's removal to Boston. The Hilkens, however, both father and son, have stated that other submarines will make Baltimore their destination, though they have not said how soon.

INTERBORO GETS LOYALTY PLEDGE FROM TRAINMEN

Shonts Assured That They Will Resist Agitators Who Are Fomenting Trouble.

STRIKE VOTE TONIGHT

Employes of Surface Lines Threaten Tieup Tomorrow if Demands Are Refused.

MAYOR'S MEETING FAILS

Chairman Straus of Service Board Warns Both Sides Public Must Be Considered.

Simultaneously with the announcement that strike votes would be taken tonight by motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, officials of those two companies carried the labor war into the enemy's territory last night by calling mass meetings of its service employes in Manhattan and in Long Island City.

One hundred Interborough employes signed pledges of loyalty at a meeting on Hedley Field, near Van Cortlandt Park, where Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways, was the chief speaker. More than 2,000 persons, many of them wives of the motormen and conductors, cheered wildly when Mr. Shonts asked the men to resist the efforts of outside labor agitators who sought to disrupt the traffic service of the city.

At another meeting in the Woodside car barns of the New York & Queens County Railroad in Long Island City, 400 motormen and conductors of that company signed a paper declaring their loyalty to their employers. President William O. Wood of the company urged the men not to permit themselves to be deceived into quitting work and got a rising vote of confidence.

Officials of the Carmen's Union declared in the meanwhile that the companies would have to agree by 3 o'clock this afternoon to demands for recognition of the organization and increased wages or face the possibility of a tieup of most of the surface cars in New York City and in the greater part of Queens.

Second Avenue Men Make Demands.

Employes of the Second Avenue Railroad Company held a meeting last night in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, and also formulated demands, it was said. This road runs cars from Worth and Broadway to 129th Street and Second Avenue and employs about 300 motormen and conductors.

These three companies employ nearly 5,000 motormen and conductors, who, if they quit their cars, will inconvenience nearly 1,500,000 persons who travel daily on surface cars in Manhattan and in Queens.

As Mr. Shonts entered the garden fête of the Interborough employes in Hedley Field he received a written pledge of loyalty signed by 100 trainmen. It was said to represent the sentiment of all the employes of the lines. Not only did the men pledge themselves to stand against a strike but they agreed to protect the company's property and work for the welfare of the traveling public. Mr. Shonts and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, were greeted with applause when they referred to the attempts of outside agitators to cause trouble between the company and its men.

The field was brilliantly lighted, and from a platform in the centre of the field the white-coated subway band gave a concert. The employes, their wives, and friends applauded when Mr. Shonts suggested that by secret ballot, or other means, they select a committee to serve as the official channel of intercourse between the men and the company offices.

The Loyalty Pledge.

Mr. Shonts, in his speech, said that until he entered the field he had been without a text.

"I have one now," he said, as he held aloft the pledge of loyalty that had just been placed in his hands. "I want to read it to you all," he added, and this is what he read:

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager:

We, the undersigned, conductors of the Broadway and Lenox Avenue division of the subway, solemnly declare it is not our desire to join any street car organization; and our company can rely on our loyalty. We will co-operate with our company in maintaining our standard of efficient service given to the public, and will do everything possible to protect the interest and safety of the company's property and to maintain our loyalty and courtesy to the patrons of the subway.

The public can depend on us and we assure also the I. R. T. Company that the subway employes will never be the prey or obey any orders given us from any prejudiced organization, but we will continue to obey such orders given us by the officers of our own company.

Intimidation and threats will never induce us to abandon our work and our positions, no matter what the threats may be.

We express our thanks to the Interboro Rapid Transit Company for the voluntary increase in salary given us Aug. 1.

The above statement is the subway employes' stand through the strike and unionizing crisis, and the public may be assured they can travel in safety on the lines of the subway division, and they will have a

continuous service from an army of loyal and efficient trainmen and conductors.

This was signed by 100 names of the men engaged in active operation of the train service. The signers added this to the pledge:

The above 100 conductors and guards of the Broadway and West Farms divisions represent the voices of all the trainmen of the entire subway system, and request the management of the I. R. T., if it deems it proper, to give this letter to the public, through the press, as to our position toward the public and the company.

Mr. Shonts addressed those present as "fellow-employes of the greatest transportation company in the country." He was introduced by A. L. Merritt, Superintendent of the Subway Division.

"The world is full of war and the rumors of war," said Mr. Shonts. "The dominating nations have gone mad to slaughter each other. We have hoped that we would escape the trouble and we still hope that we will. Some gentlemen have come into town to disrupt the cordial relations that have existed for four and a half years between the officers of the New York Railways Company and their employes. I was summoned to the Mayor's office to a conference and he placed before me a copy of the demands made by the representatives of an alien organization.

"These papers contain certain demands upon the New York Railways, and these gentlemen said they were made because the representatives of the New York Railways Company asked them to do so. I said that this was so different from what the boys had reported to me that I did not believe they had made the demands. I said I wanted the real truth, and I was going to get it."

Mr. Shonts said that the recent rise in wages came about through an anonymous card. He did not advocate unsigned communications to the company, but this one had sense, he said. It read:

Mr. Shonts: You give the motormen good wages, but we think there are some inequalities that ought to be adjusted.

He called Mr. Hedley into conference and the wage rise followed.

"Don't forget the shopmen," came a shout from the crowd.

"We have not forgotten them," came back Mr. Shonts, "and there is a committee working on that matter now."

President Shonts sent another advertisement to the newspapers last night, in which he said the company was informed that it was the purpose of the carmen's union to hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately thereafter to call a strike on the green car lines.

Mr. Shonts added that arrangements had been made to have uniformed policemen on all the cars as soon as a strike was called, and he quoted the sections of the Penal law affecting persons who committed disorders or interfered with the operation of cars.

Mr. Shonts informed the police last night, however, that the situation had improved since he sent the advertisement to the newspapers, and that no trouble was expected this morning.

While not admitting that it feared a strike, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company last night issued an appeal to its 10,000 employes. It was urged upon the men not to give ear to agitators, but to stand with the company for the preservation of the relations existing for their mutual interests. Copies of the address, which was signed by Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, were sent out to be posted in the various barns and depots of the system.

Despite this direct appeal to the employes, Colonel Williams said he felt convinced that there was little likelihood of the strike extending to Brooklyn. He had found nothing, he said, to indicate trouble among the company's men. Representatives of the union are said to have been in evidence at several of the depots of the company in the last few days, but Colonel Williams had not heard of their presence. He was confident that if these agents had been active, they had not been successful in stirring up discontent.

There were reports that the company, not to be caught napping, was making preparations to meet a possible strike, such as breaking in new car crews and arranging for food and cots for men at the various barns.

In his appeal to the employes Colonel Williams said:

Within a week a handful of men from other cities have injected themselves into the transportation situation and struck the lines in New York and threaten, if they cannot rule, to stop the operation of every car in the community. They include Brooklyn in their boastful plans.

I have no reason to believe that any of my co-workers looks with favor upon this outside agitation and wishes it to extend to Brooklyn. On the contrary, there seems to be every evidence that the great majority of them regard it with disfavor, and will not be parties to destroying the relations which now exist, or to inconvenience the public by severing their connection with the company on such an issue.

The company will not compromise or sacrifice what it believes to be the interests of its men by dealing with these outsiders. It has not required the assistance or advice of outsiders to bring about three increases of wages in the last four years. It has not required such outside help to establish pension, sick benefits, life insurance, medical attendance, good fellowship, and the principle of reward for merit.

I write this letter to those who work with me for this system, so that you may know frankly how I regard this foreign attack upon our relations and our aims. I write it also because I want your help in correcting, if possible, any state of things which produces discontent. I therefore ask that any employe who knows of any general or particular grievance, or has any suggestion to make for the betterment of conditions or of service, will write directly to me.

Officials of the B. R. T. expressed confidence that the agitation would not involve its lines in a strike.

The failure of a peace conference at City Hall yesterday arranged by Mayor Mitchel, and the refusal of the officials of the carmen's union to heed a warning by Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission not to extend the strike from the Third Avenue Railroad Company, make it almost certain that by tomorrow morning at least a part of the traffic on the lines of the New York Railways Company and of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company will be suspended.

The deadlock in the traction situation was reached after Mayor Mitchel had failed in his attempts to induce Theodore P. Shonts of the New York Railways Company and W. O. Wood, President of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, to agree to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, or to arbitrate the demands of their newly organized locals in this city and in Queens Borough.

Meeting of Carmen.

Uniformed employes of the New York Railways Company who have affiliated themselves with the union will await the answer to their demands at a meeting to be held tonight in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock and last until morning. Just how many of the employes of the company can be controlled by the union was in dispute last night, but the organization officials said they had received enough pledges to tie up the system completely.

A meeting for a similar purpose will be held by the organized employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company in Morrisse's Hall, Grand and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City. This meeting will open shortly before midnight and continue until morning.

Should the union officials succeed in bringing about a vote to strike, trouble is expected, as the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, have made extensive preparations to continue operating their lines. The officials of both companies denied last night that the union controlled a majority of their men, and issued warnings that they were amply prepared to protect their loyal employes from violence and intimidation.

James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the New York Railways Company, issued a warning to the members of the carmen's union that he was prepared to avail himself of every statute in the Penal Code to punish those who interfered with the employes or the traffic of the company.

"I want to warn persons who are contemplating creating disturbances that we will protect our employes to the limit," he said.

Mr. Quackenbush made this statement as he was leaving the City Hall, where President Shonts of the New York Railways Company and President Wood of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company had told Mayor Mitchel that they would not deal with representatives of the carmen's union. The Mayor informed the Presidents of both roads that he had received notice that strikes might be called, but they refused to believe that the union could induce their employes to quit except by violence.

"The demand for recognition of the union and for advances in pay had been served on the New York Railways Company by six of its employes representing the newly organized local of the carmen's union. Mr. Hedley said he would meet these six men some time before 8 o'clock this afternoon, but would deal with them only as employes. This is not expected to be acceptable to the union.

The decision to submit the controversy to a strike vote was announced by William D. Mahon, President of the carmen's union, and William B. Fitzgerald, its organizer, at the adjourned session of the Public Service Commission in the offices at 120 Broadway. Chairman Straus had heard of the failure of the Mayor to bring the companies and the union together, and he issued a warning against an extension of the strike while the investigation of the commission was in progress.

"I want to emphasize the fact that the railroads and the operators are not the only parties interested in this controversy," said Mr. Straus. "There is a third party interested, which is of far greater importance than either of the two contestants, and that is the general public.

Seeking the Truth.

"Our function here is to investigate the facts and to bring out the truth, and afterward lay it before the public entirely impartially, and to apportion the blame wherever it belongs, so that the great public will know how to judge this controversy and where the fault lies.

"I, therefore, appeal both to the railroads and to the operators that nothing should be done to increase the difficulties now existing. Whichever side does that will place itself, and properly so, in a prejudiced condition before the public. This is an impartial investigation. The public is entitled to know the truth, and we propose to give it to them. But if, pending this investigation, which will be carried on as expeditiously as possible, and pending the report of this commission for such action as it may feel advised to take, either side does anything to create a greater disturbance than is now existing, that side will put itself decidedly in the wrong. I want that clearly understood at the outset."

A heated remonstrance by Louis Fridiger, lawyer for the carmen's union, and an excited conference between him and the President and organizer of the Amalgamated Association, followed this statement. Fridiger protested vehemently that such a statement from the Chairman of the commission was unfair and would tend to arouse public prejudice against the union.

"These men have met, they are organizing," he said of the employes of the New York Railways Company and of the New York & Queens County Railroad. A large number of these employes have joined the organization. They have prepared certain requests which they deem reasonable and which have been submitted. They have been submitted, at the suggestion of the proper authorities, to the railroad companies. Before sending these requests to the railroad companies we gave them to the Mayor.

"These requests were given to the Mayor before these proceedings before the commission were pending and before the public knew anything about it. The Mayor arranged a conference and nothing was accomplished. We were asked to give the companies twenty-four hours' notice, and, to show them how fair we have been we first gave them to the Mayor yesterday, and the twenty-four hours elapsed this morning.

"The request for an answer expires at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, making it nearly sixty hours at least instead of the twenty-four suggested by the Mayor. The employes of this company have asked us to report to them on Friday night, which is hours after they were supposed to receive the answer of the company.

"I, therefore, respectfully ask the Chairman either to retract or amend his remarks because if, after waiting a reasonable time, these men should walk out the public will only know that the Public Service Commission, through its Chairman, considers these men at fault, irrespective of the merits of this controversy.

"I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you are prejudging our case—inadvertently, I mean. This delay is exactly what the railroads want. They would gladly spend all the money in their treasury for just such a delay. I beg of you to amend that instruction."

Mr. Straus insisted, however, that he could not do else than give first consideration to the public, whose comfort and transportation facilities were threatened, and he said he saw no reason for complaint on the part of the union.

"My statement applies to both sides," he said, "and the railroads are meant as much as the union."

The investigation continued, although both Fitzgerald and Mahon said afterward that the instructions of the Chairman of the commission would not interfere with the plans made by the organized employes of the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company.

"We do not intend to wait until this commission gets through its investigation," said Mahon, and Fitzgerald made a similar statement. "This commission may take months before it gets to the Legislature with the recommendations it has in mind. Furthermore, the only victories workmen have ever won have come through their unions and not through commissions. We will not delay action if the men choose to act, if they vote strike they will go out, regardless of the commission."

Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who also attended the hearing, agreed with the two officials of the carmen's union.

Whitridge and Arbitration.

The hearing before the Public Service Commission developed one bit of testimony that had an immediate bearing on the great traction struggle that seems to confront the city. This testimony came from Edward A. Maher, Sr., General Manager of the Third Avenue System, who is next in authority to F. W. Whitridge, President of the company, who is now in Europe. Mr. Maher admitted that the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Railroad Company, on whose lines the strike that has extended to Manhattan begun, had been obligated by Mr. Whitridge either to arbitrate differences with their employes, or to consider if such questions were arbitrable.

Mr. Whitridge undoubtedly overlooked the fact that this agreement existed before he went to Europe," said Mr. Maher, Sr. "Otherwise he would have arbitrated the demands of the men."

Mr. Maher said he would have arbitrated these differences if he had had the power, but refused to criticise the absent President. He told the commission that he and the Directors of the Third Avenue Company favored arbitration, but only with its employes in the Bronx and Manhattan. He favored arbitrating with representatives of the Carmen's Union in Westchester County because it already existed there.

"The fact that our men on the Third Avenue line are out on strike does not mean that a majority of them are members of any union or want to be," he said. "That is one reason why we are not willing to deal with the union in Manhattan and the Bronx."

The Public Service investigation and the conference called by the Mayor kept the officials of the Carmen's union busy most of the day. Mr. Shonts was accompanied to the conference by Mr. Hedley, Mr. Quackenbush, and other officials of the New York Railways Company. Mr. Shonts told Mayor Mitchel that he had talked to more than 2,000 motormen and conductors of the company at meetings in the car depots at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue and at Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue and had been assured they were not members of the union and had no intention of going on strike.

"I asked them if they needed any outsiders to act between them and the company, and the answer was a unanimous 'no!'" said Mr. Shonts. He then read a statement saying:

You have handed to us a communication alleged to represent demands of our employes. The signers of that communication are not residents of New York. They represent an organization of alien interests, with alien purposes, and in no sense responsible to the people of this city. We, on the contrary, like you, Mr. Mayor, are responsible to New York City alone. We have sought to conduct our affairs in the light of that supreme responsibility.

We are not resisting our own men. We have had no communication from any of our employes. We had believed—and we still believe—our relations with our men are as satisfactory as human relations usually are, and constantly improving.

We do not know whether the communication you handed us represents our employes or not. We do know that at two large and enthusiastic mass meetings of our employes which we addressed last night there was every indication of loyalty and of a disposition to settle our family affairs within our family ranks.

Our men know that we have been and are sincere in our purpose to share with them any increased prosperity of the company. We have, as you know, increased wages of our men twice this year, and have made other adjustments and increases in recent years.

It may be replied that we can very quickly ascertain whether these demands represent the views of our men if a strike should be called. Our answer is that the interests of the people of New York demand above all else that there should be no strike and no possible interruption in the continuity of transportation service.

We know that there has been no strike vote taken among our employes. We know that the rank and file of our employes have given no one authority to call a strike.

Danger of Intimidation.

We nevertheless recognize the unlimited possibilities arising out of threats and intimidation, and that in the event that a small number of men should be induced to strike, many others in no sense desiring to leave their jobs, might, out of fear or on account of threats, consider it better policy to remain away from work until the trouble is settled.

We are keenly sensitive of our obligation to arrive at some settlement of this matter, with full protection of the rights of our men and absolute protection of the rights of the people of New York to enjoy uninterrupted transportation service. We have always been willing to meet with our men, but since receiving the communication handed to us by you yesterday we have instituted steps which will, we hope, enable us to ascertain more definitely the sentiment and the wishes of our employes.

We have asked our men to select from among their own number a group of representatives who shall meet with us and discuss the existing crisis, as well as any other matters of common interest. We hope and believe that measures may grow out of such conferences as will enable the management of our company and its men to cooperate effectively to maintain the continuity of the transportation service. We are hoping also that out of that conference may develop the beginning at any rate of a permanent plan of more effective cooperation between the management of our company and its men.

In the event that any effort is made to rush the situation and precipitate trouble all we ask is that the city authorities protect passengers and our loyal uniformed employes from molestation. Believing that the city will not hesitate to preserve order, we feel confident enough of the sentiment of our men to assure you that the transportation service of this city will be maintained.

A copy of the demands said to have been made by employes of the green car system meanwhile had been handed to Mayor Mitchel by Mahon. The demands were signed by Thomas Doherty, Michael J. Moore, Hugh Mooney, William Mullen, Bernard McArdle, and Patrick McClellan, employes of the company, who had been appointed members of a committee at a meeting held recently in Mozart Hall. The committee asked that the employes of the company have the right to organize, that the company deal with the men through their union committees and that wages be increased.

"These demands have been served on the company," said Mahon.

The Mayor, taking up the demands in order, asked Mr. Shonts if he would allow the employes of the New York Railways Company to organize.

Surprise for the Mayor.

"I believe it would be unwise and impolitic for me to discuss this until I have completed my investigation of conditions," said Mr. Shonts. This seemed to surprise the Mayor, who remarked that Mr. Shonts's attitude seemed to have changed since Wednesday, when the two had had a conference.

"I believe no questions will arise that we cannot settle with our men," insisted Mr. Shonts when the Mayor asked him if he would arbitrate the wage scale submitted by the committee.

"I thought, Mr. Shonts, that a strike might be avoided if the company allowed its men to organize, even if it did not recognize the union," said the Mayor.

"Are you sure you do not desire to discuss these matters?"

"It would be very unwise for me to say anything until we have determined the attitude of our men," insisted Mr. Shonts. He had previously told the Mayor that there was no truth in a charge made by officials of the union that the company had discharged four of its employes because they had joined the union.

"We discharged one man, but this was because he was openly and flagrantly insubordinate," said Mr. Shonts.

The conference then broke up, the Mayor remarking that he had done as far as he could toward arranging a truce. He later had a conference with President Wood of the New York and Queens County Company. Mr. Wood went further than had Mr. Shonts in expressing his opposition to the carmen's union. He refused to say that the employes of that company would be permitted to join the union, and declined to give any assurance that such men would not be discharged after they had joined the union.

"Apparently there is nothing I can do," said the Mayor. "We will simply have to wait until the ultimatum expires tomorrow."

SAY OTHER CITIES PAY MORE.

Employes Furnish Mayor with List Citing Forty-two Cases.

William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, gave Mayor Mitchel and the Public Service Commission yesterday a list of forty-two cities in the United States where motormen and conductors were paid more than in New York City, according to the union's figures. The wages paid in these forty-two cities were compared with the schedule in force on the lines of the New York Railways Company until Jan. 2, 1916. The pay of motormen and conductors on this line was increased on July 1, 1916, and the motormen and conductors during their first year of service now receive 26 cents an hour, second, third, and fourth year motormen and conductors 29 cents an hour, and fifth year motormen and conductors, 30 cents an hour.

This is the same wage scale that is being paid by the Third Avenue Railway Company. The scale in force in this city up to Jan. 2, 1916, the rate being the number of cents paid per hour, was as follows:

NEW YORK.

CONDUCTORS ON ELECTRIC LINES.

First year	25
Second year	26
Third year	27
Fourth year	27
Fifth year and thereafter	28

MOTORMEN ON ELECTRIC LINES.

First year	26
Second year	27
Third year	28
Fourth year	28
Fifth year and thereafter	29½

CONDUCTORS ON STORAGE BATTERY LINES.

First year	23 1-5
Second year	24

MOTORMEN ON STORAGE BATTERY LINES.

First year	25
Second year	26

HORSE CAR LINES—CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

First year	22
Second year and thereafter	23½

In other cities the rates are:

	First Six Months	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	After
Saratoga, N. Y.	28	29	..	..	30
Troy, N. Y.	28	29	..	..	30
Rochester, N. Y.	26	28	..	..	30
Rochester, suburbn.	30	..	..	..	33
Syracuse, N. Y.	26	28	..	..	30
Syracuse, suburbn.	30	..	..	..	33
Boston, Mass., Surf	28½	29	30¼	31	34
Springfield, Mass.	28½	30	31½	32¾	34½
Worcester, Mass.	28	29½	31	32	34
Pittsfield, Mass.	24½	26	27½	28½	30
Hartford, Conn.	..	26	27	28	32
Meriden, Conn.	..	26	28	29	30
Erie, Penn.	..	26	28	29½	33
Mars, Penn.	27	29	31	32	33
Pittsburgh, Penn.	27	29	31	33	36
New Castle, Penn.	28	30	32	..	33½
Sharon, Penn.	27½	29½	..	..	31½
Cleveland, Ohio	..	31	..	..	34
Canton, Ohio	..	29	31	..	34
Massilon, Ohio	..	27	29	..	32
E. Liverpool, Ohio	..	26	28	30	32
Akron, Ohio	..	27	29	..	32
Leetonia, Ohio	..	26	29	31	33
Alliance, Ohio	..	26	28	..	30
Youngstown, Ohio	28	30	..	..	33½
Stubenville, Ohio	..	26	28	30	32
Elyria, Ohio	..	28	30	..	32
Chicago, Ill.	28	30	32	33	36
Wheaton, Ill.	..	30	33	..	36
Joliet, Ill.	..	26	28	29	30
Ypsilanti, Mich.	27½	33½	..	..	32
Detroit, Mich.	27½	32½	..	..	35
Des Moines, Iowa	..	26	27	..	31
Missoula, Mon.	..	30	31	32	35
Butte, Mon.	..	39½	42½	42½	45
Helena, Mon.	..	33	35½	..	38
Great Falls, Mon.	34½	37½	..	40½	43¾
Salt Lake C., Utah	..	28	..	..	33
Fort William, Ont.	26	28	30	..	33
Ottawa, Ontario	..	26	27	..	30
Sheridan, Wyo.	..	30	31	32	35
Oakland, Cal.	..	30	31	32	40
Oakland, (interurb.)	..	38	40	..	42
San Francisco, Cal.	..	..	..	..	37½

CLOAK STRIKE ENDS; SHOPS REOPEN TODAY

Workers, by Vote of About 25,000 to 5,000, Accept Articles of Agreement.

INDEPENDENTS TO FOLLOW

Few Changes in Settlement Which Was Repudiated Last Week—Outside Mediation Abolished.

By a vote of 5 to 1 the striking cloakmakers accepted yesterday the articles of agreement submitted to their referendum vote. The heads of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union signed the settlement at 6:30 o'clock last night, and a half hour later the General Strike Committee of the union declared the fourteen weeks' strike at an end and the workers were ordered back to the shops.

For the manufacturers this statement was issued last night:

William Klein and L. S. Levy, on behalf of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, announced that a final contract was today signed with the union officials upon the basis of their recent negotiations, settling all differences, and that the shops will probably all be open Friday, when the men will return to work.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the cloakmakers' union, made this statement in behalf of the strikers:

A final settlement has just been signed by officials of the Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the General Strike Committee has declared the fourteen weeks' strike ended. The workers in the association shops will all be back by Monday.

The agreement was made with the manufacturers' protective association, the controlling factor in the manufacture of women's clothing in New York, which on April 28 locked out its workers and started the general strike. The 25,000 workers of the protective association were those ordered back to work. An agreement has yet to be framed with the independent manufacturers, but as these are said to have signified their willingness to accept terms agreeable to the protective association both manufacturers and union officials said last night it was a mere matter of routine adjustment before the 15,000 workers in the smaller shops were ordered back. Wednesday was given as the probable date.

Settlement Agreement Signed.

The settlement agreement was signed by E. J. Wile, President, and Louis S. Levy and William Klein, counsel for the manufacturers' protective association, and by Benjamin Schlesinger, President, and Morris Hillquit, counsel, for the cloakmakers' union. Basically, it was the same agreement which was repudiated by the workers a week ago last Tuesday, on the ground that the employers received too great power of discharge, because Columbus Day had not been designated as a holiday and because there was no guarantee of the enforcement of the agreement in the contractors' shops. The agreement signed yesterday contained these changes:

A worker must have been employed in a shop from one to three months before he is eligible to serve upon the shop Price Committee. The original agreement provided a three months' minimum.

The Italian workers can take Columbus Day off at their own expense.

Seventy-five cents an hour will be given to operators and 50 cents to the finishers.

These provisions will also have to be recognized in the contractors' shops.

The union also gained the establishment of a more definite system for the adjustment of disputes with individual shops. It was provided that if the Union shall prove to the officers of the manufacturers' association that any one shop has violated the provisions of the agreement the association shall discipline the offending member.

The agreement gives the union the privilege of striking if it believes the employer's right to discharge is being used unfairly; it gives the manufacturer the right to lock out the workers if he believes the union is unfair. Preference is to be given to union members in hiring workers and a 5 per cent. increase in pay is given the cloakmakers. The Council of Conciliation, which existed under the protocol established at the end of the 1910 strike, is abolished, and the union and manufacturers' officials are left to deal with one another direct, reserving respectively the right to strike or to lock out the workers. It is in this elimination of the outside mediator that the manufacturers have won one of the salient points for which they contended.

Drafted in Secret Meetings.

The agreement was drafted in secret meetings of the officials of the manufacturers held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday and ratified by the shop Chairmen Wednesday night. It was submitted to the strikers yesterday at their various halls, and soon after the work of counting the ballots yesterday afternoon began it was evident that the agreement had been ratified. Late last night a canvass of most of the votes showed 25,000 for the agreement to 5,000 against it. The remaining votes could not overturn this result.

"Theoretically," said Mr. Schlesinger last night, "this sort of an agreement is absurd. It looks like a reversion to constant warfare. This appears on the face of it, but I believe with the experience both sides have had they will work together in harmony. Anyway, that is my hope."

Mr. Schlesinger also issued the following statement:

I wish to express the appreciation of the strikers of the fair reports of our strike presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers. I wish to express our thanks for the aid of Adam Robinson and the other members of the Citizens' Committee and to Jacob H. Schiff and Samuel Untermyer for their generous financial aid.

The total cost of the strike to both sides has been estimated at $10,000,000.

The settlement of the long drawn out fight by a compromise came yesterday coincident with the start of a Federal investigation by a Board of Mediators appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson at the orders of President Wilson, who acted in response to a petition he received from thirty-five prominent business men of New York City. The mediators are Ethelbert Stewart, Assistant Commissioner of Statistics for the Department of Labor, Chairman; James A. Moffitt of Orange, N. J., and Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia.

The mediators said last night they had not decided just what their program would be, but they would certainly stay in New York until Monday to see if the workers went back to the shops. Mr. Stewart was of the opinion that when the strike was settled their task was done.

NURSES GO ON STRIKE.

Six Quit, Leaving Washington Heights Patients Unattended.

The nurses of the Washington Heights Hospital are again on strike. According to persons having a knowledge of the hospital, six nurses discarded their professional garb and quit the institution Wednesday, leaving patients unattended. It was little less than a year ago that some of the nurses struck, asserting that their salaries were overdue. The nurses now on strike gave the same reason for their walkout.

According to Miss Laura Griffin, one of the strikers, the nurses didn't get their salaries Aug. 1. She said the hospital authorities refused to make a settlement Wednesday, and the six nurses then left the institution. It was said that the other striking nurses were Julia Sullivan, Theresa Carr, Catherine Sullivan, Dorothy Kriegler, and a Miss Jarvis.

Dr. C. C. Sichel, chief surgeon at the hospital, was said to have summoned the nurses to return to their patients yesterday. Miss Jarvis alone went back.

The hospital authorities declined to discuss the matter last night.

WILLCOX IS SURE PARTY IS UNITED

Visits Washington and Stirs Republican Congressmen by Prediction of Hughes's Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, following a reception given him by Representative William B. McKinley tonight, attended by Republican Senators, Representatives, and many other Republicans, said in a speech that the Republican Party was united, and that evidence of this was shown every day in reports coming to Republican headquarters in New York.

This was the first appearance of Mr. Willcox in Washington in his official capacity and the occasion was made noteworthy by a great outpouring of Republicans to greet him. Speeches predicting the election of Mr. Hughes and a Republican Congress were made by prominent men. Considerable enthusiasm was shown. All of the speakers, including Senator Harding of Ohio, who presided; Representative Mann of Illinois, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, and Senator Curtis and Representative Campbell of Kansas, predicted victory, but did not overlook the necessity for a hard and thorough campaign. Telegrams were read from Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks.

Mr. Willcox paid a tribute to Mr. Hughes, who, he said, was well known to the rank and file and had already gained the confidence of the people in his acceptance speech, and would continue to advance in their confidence and esteem as the campaign, opened so auspiciously, advanced.

"The party today is united," he said. "Before the campaign has really started I find that the old differences of four years ago have nearly all disappeared. Every day at headquarters we have evidence of the reunion of the party and the desire of all Republicans to get behind the ticket."

Mr. Willcox pleaded for the co-operation of all Republicans and the election of a Republican Congress. He expressed confidence that the Republican Party would win in November and said that he would be glad to receive suggestions from all Republicans.

Senator Curtis said that Kansas would elect eight Republican Congressmen in November instead of the two now representing that State. As a member of the Republican Senatorial Committee he assured his Republican friends that the Senate would be Republican.

Senator Harding said that his State, which will elect a Senator, would be carried by the Republicans by 100,000 majority. He had received reports, he said, from other States indicating that the Republicans were assured of more than enough votes to control the Electoral College.

Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, criticised the Democrats on the grounds of inefficiency and extravagance.

TO PASS HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Britain Concedes Point to Red Cross if It Will Re-establish Units.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—After several months of negotiation the American Red Cross has won a concession from Great Britain regarding the sending of hospital supplies to the Teutonic countries. Great Britain suggests that the Red Cross re-establish in these countries the hospital units that were abandoned in October and permission to that end is now being sought from Germany and her allies. This announcement was issued at Red Cross Headquarters today:

"Since October last, when the American Red Cross, owing to the lack of funds, withdrew the hospital units it had established and maintained for more than a year in the warring countries of Europe, the Red Cross has been strenuously but vainly endeavoring through the Department of State to obtain Great Britain's permission to send hospital supplies to the Central Powers.

"In a communication to the State Department, dated July 28, 1916, Great Britain now suggests that if the American people really desire to send relief supplies to the sick and wounded of the Central Empires, they can find a way by financing American Red Cross hospital units to take the places of those which have been withdrawn from those countries by the Allied Governments will permit Red Cross hospital supplies to be shipped to these re-established units.

"In accordance with this suggestion of the British Government, the American Red Cross has arranged for the dispatch of the Central Powers, through the State Department, to re-establish one or two hospital units of six doctors and eight nurses each, in each of the countries of the Central Powers."

ARREST PRUDENTIAL AGENTS

Police Also Take Inspector in Fight in the Bronx.

The first arrests in Manhattan because of the strike of the agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company were made yesterday, when more than a score of the strikers made a demonstration in front of the Bergen Building, Arthur and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx. The trouble began when George W. Roth, 441 East 173d Street, an Inspector of the Prudential, tried to enter his offices in the building.

A riot call brought the police reserves from the Tremont Station, and on Roth's complaint Samuel Rosenstein, 84 Lenox Avenue, and David Lansky, 2,027 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, striking agents, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Rosenstein and Lansky made countercharges against Roth. Roth was then arrested. Each of the three men said stones had been hurled at him and exhibited various bruises as proof.

All three were fined $5 each when arraigned later before Magistrate Patton in West Farms Police Court.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Robert Carlisle, leader of the striking agents of the Prudential Insurance Company in this city, pleaded guilty today to having threatened to shoot Joseph Goodman, a striker, if he returned to work. He was forced to furnish a peace bond of $1,000 to Judge Mason to secure his release.

ACCUSES POLICE OF ATTACK.

William A. Smith, ex-Bookmaker, Testifies Against Three.

William A. Smith, Vice President of the Bradley Auto Supply Company of 158 West Fiftieth Street, formerly a bookmaker on the races, who has brought a charge of assault against Police Inspector Bolan and Policemen James E. Feeley and Jacob F. Lamour, testified yesterday before Magistrate Marsh in the Jefferson Market Court that the three defendants had also assaulted Internal Revenue Collector Harry B. Keith of Brooklyn.

Smith testified that the Inspector and the two policemen broke into an apartment at 17 West Twenty-fourth Street on July 15, when he was playing pinochle with Frederick Thompson and Barney Sweeney. He said that Collector Keith were also present. He charged that Inspector Bolan and the two policemen made an unprovoked attack upon him, and that Bolan finally knocked him unconscious with a blow on the chin. Before he was knocked out, Smith said that Keith was beaten for protesting. The policemen, according to Smith, took $680 away from him, but afterward returned it and took a receipt for the money, after learning the identity of Keith.

On cross-examination Smith admitted there was a racing entry card in the room, but denied that there was a telephone or any of the stationery used for recording bets. Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Newberger, counsel for Smith, said that it was conceded the police had a right to enter the place, and that the plaintiff wished to press only the charge of assault, not that of larceny in connection with the taking of the money. The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

WILSON MAY APPEAL TO RAILROAD HEADS

Questions Mediation Official and Will Use Every Federal Agency to Prevent Wide Strike.

CABINET TO DISCUSS IT

Count of Votes of Workers Progresses Here, with No Indication of the Result.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—While the strike vote of 400,000 railroad employes was being counted in New York today every agency of the Federal Government affected by the situation was preparing to do everything possible to avert a final break between the railroads and the men. Administration officials said that if all other steps failed it was probable that President Wilson would make a personal appeal to the railroad managers and the employes urging them to effect a settlement in the interest of the public. The question may be discussed at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

William L. Chambers, Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, was in communication with President Wilson during the day, although the Board of Mediation pointed out that nothing of a formal character could be done until the railroad managers and representatives of the employes resumed negotiations next week.

A call for a meeting was issued for tomorrow morning of the Senate Commerce Committee to decide whether hearings will be held on Chairman Newlands's resolution proposing an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of hours of labor on railroads and urging the employers and employes to postpone a settlement of their differences until a report can be made. Hours of labor constitute one of the chief causes of the threatened strike.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which yesterday appealed to President Wilson for Federal intervention to prevent a strike, is urging action on the resolution. The chamber is considering calling a conference of representatives of commercial organizations to impress on Congress the necessity of taking some immediate step.

The President late today designated G. W. W. Hanger, Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, as a member of the board. The law stipulates that there shall be three members, but Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman, and William L. Chambers, Commissioner, have been acting because an official of the Department of Labor designated as the third member when the board was formed was not qualified for the place.

Judge Knapp and Mr. Chambers asked the President to increase the membership because the work of the board has become great and the threatened railroad strike had added to the work of the commission.

BIG FOUR LEADERS HERE.

Garretson and Lee Arrive for Conference—Switchmen's Demands.

A. B. Garretson, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Chairman of the Big Four Conference Committee, and W. H. Lee, head of the trainmen, came to New York yesterday and will begin conferences today with the other labor leaders to determine their course of action if the railroads of the United States again refuse the demands of the workers, when the conferences, which were broken off on June 14, are resumed here on Tuesday. Both leaders refused to discuss the appeal to President Wilson to prevent the threatened national railroad strike. It lies in their power, by virtue of the strike vote now being counted, to call a strike if the railroads do not accede to the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime.

Pending the approaching meeting, members of the Conference Committee of the railways have been holding executive sessions in an effort to reach an agreement whether to stand firm against the men's demands or to meet them half way.

It is now learned that about three-fourths of the 400,000 ballots cast by the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen of the 225 railroads of the country had been counted, showing an overwhelming vote in favor of giving the leaders the strike power.

It was learned yesterday that a committee of the Switchmen's Union of America had been in conference with the railroad managers over the switchmen's demands for more pay and shorter hours. This union is not affiliated with the Big Four. The roads affected by the demands of the switchmen are the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate, Père Marquette, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Great Western, Soo, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, Texas & Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Western Terminal, and Lackawanna.

The railroads are taking great interest in the probable action of President Wilson. News that Commissioner Chambers of the United States Board of Mediation had been called to the White House for consultation yesterday reached the offices of railroads in New York within a few moments after it was announced. It is understood in railroad circles that advisers of the President, some of whom are New Yorkers, have said that the situation was full of dynamite from a political point of view. The workers have refussed arbitration, the railroads have insisted on arbitration. The view was expressed that if the President made a plea for arbitration he might incur the resentment of the many thousands of workers affected. If on the other hand, he does not make a plea for arbitration and the strike is called, it was pointed out that the election might come with the transportation of the country seriously crippled, if not paralyzed.

TO SETTLE WAGE DISPUTES.

Railroad Workers Outside of Brotherhoods Want Legislation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A national campaign among all railroad employes not comprised in the four brotherhoods which are voting on a strike was started today to obtain legislation by Congress to empower some official to settle all disputes as to wages between railroads and employes, whether organized or unorganized.

R. T. Frazier of Nashville, Chairman of a committee of railroad employes outside the four brotherhoods, said that petitions for such legislation had been signed by a majority of the men employed on some Southern roads, and that the movement would be made national in scope.

The committee contends that 80 per cent. of the railroad employes are not included among the trainmen. These include construction, repair, office and operating department employes. Their wages are said

BATTLE FOR KOVEL RAGES FURIOUSLY

Berlin Continues to Report Repulse of All Russian Attacks in the Region.

GERMANS FAIL AT SMORGON

Launch Six Attacks Behind Gas Clouds During Night, but Are Beaten Back.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—The prolonged battle for the Stokhod River positions defending Kovel continues with undiminished violence. Following is the official statement from General Headquarters issued today:

On the Stokhod desperate fighting is proceeding near the villages of Dubeschovo and Gulevichie.

During the fighting on the River Sereth, near Gorodisch, about fourteen miles above Tarnopol, the gallant regimental commander, Colonel Goronoff, was wounded.

In the Vorobievka region, east of Jezierna, nine enemy aeroplanes flew over our encampments. During the fighting south of the Dniester in the direction of Stanislau the regimental Chaplain Castorski was wounded.

On the night of Aug. 2 in the region of Smorgon, the enemy launched gas attacks on both sides of the railway. The attack opened at 1 o'clock in the morning and the gas was released six times with intervals between the waves. The gas attacks finished at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The use of gas was discovered in good time with the result that the Germans who were following the gas attacks, on attempting to advance, were met with rifle and machine-gun fire and suffered severe losses.

The enemy did not even succeed in getting outside of his own wire entanglements and he rapidly returned to his trenches.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following report of operations on the Russian front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the northern sector of the front there were no especial incidents. Russian advances on both sides of Lake Nobel failed. A strong attack southwest of Lubieszow broke down.

The enemy advancing on the Kovel-Sarny railway was driven off by our fire. In the forest near Ostrow, north of Kiselin, more than 100 prisoners were captured.

Enemy attacks, apparently planned on both sides of the railway near Brody, developed against Ponikowica and were repulsed. Otherwise there was little fighting activity on the front.

Russian aeroplanes were shot down near Rojitsche and east of Torchyn.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: Southwest of Wilesniow small enemy outposts were cleared.

DON'T WANT HINDENBURG.

Austrians Resent His Appointment to Supreme Command.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.—A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The announcement that the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been appointed commander of the eastern front brought no joy in Austria-Hungary. Three Budapest papers were suppressed on Wednesday owing to adverse criticisms of the appointment.

"It is stated here that the new Commander in Chief has already ordered the recall of a number of Austrian Generals, who will be replaced by Germans. It is added that Austria, in acceding to the appointment, made the stipulation that von Hindenburg should appoint a number of Austrian officers to his staff, but it is learned that only one such appointment will be made."

A recent Amsterdam dispatch said that the decision to appoint Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the chief command on the eastern front was reached during Emperor William's visit to that theatre.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS.

Continue to Advance Toward Diarbekr and Karput.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

In the direction of Diarbekr, near Ogmit, between Mush and Mamakhatun, we captured Turkish works by an impetuous bayonet charge and took prisoners officers and about 300 Turkish regulars. A whole company of the latter surrendered. We also captured a gun and three machine guns. We continue to attack, and prisoners are still flowing in.

In the direction of Karput, in the region of the village of Nurik, our detachments made an advance and forced back the enemy from his fortified position on the right bank of the River Euphrates at Murdtchala.

RUMANIANS FOIL BULGARS.

Attempt to Seize Island in Danube Followed by Hot Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize an island in the Rumanian waters of the Danube River close to the town of Giurgevo has caused a sensation there, according to reports received by Bucharest newspapers.

Rumanian frontier guards discovered the Bulgarians and raised an alarm. After a lively exchange of fire the Bulgarians fled.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—According to a special dispatch received here from Budapest, Rumania has bought 80,000 tons of coal in Austria-Hungary and Germany. The dispatch adds that this fact may be interpreted as meaning that the Central Powers are without fear that Rumania will join the Entente Allies.

CROWN PRINCE YIELDS FURTHER

Continued from Page 1.

anti-aircraft guns near Boesinghe, and another similarly north of Arras.

Paris states that several German attempts last night against the French position on Monacu Farm were repulsed. The bulletin reads:

North of the River Somme we repulsed last night several German assaults upon the Monacu Farm, and we organized our new positions between this farm and the Hem Wood.

It has been confirmed that the German units engaged in the region of the Monacu Farm had to be relieved as a result of the heavy losses they have sustained since July 30.

On the front along the Somme Sergeant Chainat yesterday had two aerial encounters with German machines, and in each case vanquished his adversary. These two new victories make a total of eight German machines which have been brought down by this aviator. Another German aeroplane, attacked at close quarters by one of our machines, fell to the ground and was wrecked at a point near Chauny.

British Report Slight Gains.

The British official statement issued tonight read:

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained some ground by a bombing attack.

During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments toward Delville Wood, which were allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and at one place fifty of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire.

Our heavy artillery bombarded an enemy strong point between Pozières and Thiepval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, came under our field gun fire.

Yesterday we caused a big explosion at Courcelette.

Throughout the day the enemy's artillery maintained a barrage west and southwest of Pozières and shelled Longueval and Mametz and Caterpillar Wood intermittingly. Further north he shelled villages near Arras anad Armentierès and dropped bombs o nthe outskirts of some of the villages without doing any damage.

In the Givenchy district we bombarded the enemy's lines near Hohenzollern. In the Loos salient there was considerable trench-mortar activity on both sides.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our line, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gunfire.

The afternoon bulletin was as follows:

During the night we continued the work of consolidating the ground which we had gained and in opening up communication trenches.

Our guns were active and the enemy's artillery retaliated briskly during the evening along our front from Maltz Farm to Longueval; also on the woods of Mametz, Fricourt, and Becourt and the village of Pozières. His fire slackened off at dawn.

The enemy exploded a small mine near Souchez. It caused no casualties and did little damage.

HUGE GERMAN AIRSHIPS NOT USED IN BATTLE

French War Office Tells of Immense Biplanes Built by Teutons Since the Beginning of War.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Giant German biplanes, it was officially announced by the French War Department today, have never been met with on the battle front. The statement adds:

"It is certain, however, that Germany has built biplanes of an exceptional size and power to be used as hydro-aeroplanes. One of these is 75 feet across, with four motors and able to carry six passengers. Another, 137 feet across, with three motors of 200 horse power each, is said to have been constructed at Friedrichshaven and to have flown over Lake Constance. If so, these experiments must have had bad results for the machine nowhere has been met.

"Aircraft of great power on service on the land front are the two-motored aeroplanes. One is the Aviatik type, 78 feet across. It is steered by three rudders. It has places for an observer or a gunner and a machine gun behind the pilot and for another gunfirer on the balcony before the pilot. The other type is of a similar model, but more rapid in flight. The motors in these aeroplanes are of 220-horse power."

ZEPPELINS AROUSE HOLLAND.

Disregard of That Country's Neutrality Causes Much Feeling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The press here has frequently pointed out that Germany seems to be challenging civilization and pursuing a course in all her dealings which flouts all consideration of justice and humanity. The uneasiness in Holland has been intensified by the disregard for Holland's neutrality, as shown by the Zeppelins on their return voyages from England.

After all of the recent raids the Zeppelins have been seen cruising homeward, not only on the fringes of, or actually over territorial waters, but far inland, and in broad daylight, when their position must be perfectly clear to the crews.

When the first of the Zeppelins violated Holland's neutrality, the excuse that they lost their way was accepted, but the habitual crossing both of the waters and land is now regarded as an open disregard of this country's rights.

It is pointed out that if the Zeppelins, when over England at night, are able to identify actual towns and points on the coast, as stated again and again in the Berlin official news, it is impossible for Holland to accept the usual excuse that these airships "lost their bearings," when what they really are doing is to use Holland as a short cut home, often in a damaged condition.

ITALIANS RESIST ATTACKS.

Report Land, Air, and Sea Bombardments by Austrian Forces.

ROME, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The official announcement issued by the Italian War Department today says:

In the Adige Valley a bombardment by enemy artillery and aircraft is continuing. An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on the town of Ala, but they did no damage.

In the Upper Posina region yesterday we repulsed an attack against our position in the Caldiera Valley.

In the Travenanzes Valley we made fresh progress, notwithstanding the fierce resistance of the enemy.

The enemy artillery bombardment on Cortina d'Ampezzo persisting, we are still shelling the villages in the Drave Valley.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

Two enemy destroyers shelled Biseglie, a district which possesses no defense. Six persons were wounded, two of them, women, seriously. The material damage was slight.

Nine Italian aeroplanes bombarded Durazzo with great effect. A large number of bombs fell on wharves, buildings, and the aerodrome. All of the machines returned except one, which broke down and had to land in enemy territory.

GEORGE V.'S GIFT TO NATION.

$500,000 to be Devoted to General Purposes of the War.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—With the approval of King George the £100,000 ($500,000) which His Majesty presented to the nation some months ago will be devoted to general purposes in connection with the war, according to a statement made today in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith.

King George on placing the £100,000 at the disposal of the Treasury last April accompanied the donation with a letter, saying:

"It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner deemed best in the opinion of his Majesty's Government."

PASSPORT FINGER PRINTS.

New Regulation for Travelers Put Into Force in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The taking of finger prints has ceased being directed solely against criminal classes since Aug. 1, when the new Prussian passport regulations went into effect. All passports must now bear the finger prints of their holders. The measure was first employed in Bavaria and soon will be adopted in Saxony.

So startling is the new regulation regarding travelers that the American Embassy here has been appealed to for aid by a goodly number of Americans on the Dutch border who desire to enter Germany.

TO CALL SERB PARLIAMENT.

King Peter's Government Decides to Re-establish It.

CORFU, Greece, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 3.)—The Serbian Government has decided to convoke the Serbian Parliament. King Peter of Serbia and the Greek Government have been advised of this intention.

BRITISH REVIEW GAINS OF A YEAR

German Failure at Verdun Hailed by the Strategists as a Turning Point of the War.

ENGLAND'S GROWING POWER

Not Only Supplying Her Own Mighty Army, but Also Able to Share with Her Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—While qualified American students of the war from their special position probably are better able to sum up the situation at the end of the second year of the conflict than any of the belligerents, it may be of interest to present the following survey from the British viewpoint. While I am unable to cite my authorities, I can vouch for their high standing.

First and foremost, the British fleet is now stronger in every respect than ever before in its history and its domination of the seas is more nearly complete.

The Teutonic powers occupy 167,000 square miles. Of course, the character of the occupied territory has to be taken into account and a study of the world's map does not settle the argument.

The best estimate of the present situation is obtained by recalling the state of affairs in 1915. While the German advance on the west had been definitely checked the Teutonic powers were conducting a successful campaign in Russia, and followed that by overrunning Serbia and Montenegro. On the Austrian frontier Italy was making no headway. The large Anglo-French Army was neutralized in Gallipoli, and in Armenia the Turks were holding their own everywhere. The initiative then lay with Germany.

The initiative now is definitely in the hands of the Allies. The Anglo-French force which was tied up in Gallipoli was successfully removed and made available on other fields of warfare. The Serbian Army has been reconstituted and is presenting a formidable front to the Bulgarians who had been led to believe it was non-existent as a fighting entity.

Success in Mesopotamia.

Despite the loss of the garrison at Kut the Mesopotamian operations resulted in the complete domination of Shat-al-Arab and the Turkish province of Irak by the British and the elimination of German influence in South Persia.

All of Germany's West African colonies are in the hands of the Allies and the conquest of German East Africa by the South is progressing most favorably.

But it is in Europe that the scene is changed most strikingly. With the German failure at Verdun their possession of the military initiative came to an end. The Summer of 1916 has seen the beginning of a great combined attack on the Austro-German defenses. The Anglo-French forces are slowly but surely driving back the Germans on the Somme. In the difficult Alps the Austrians are receding before the Italians. The Russians are advancing rapidly on the Hungarian frontier and reconquering the Austrian territory which they won in 1914 and had to relinquish in 1915, when the Teutonic allies cherished the fallacious belief that the Russians would be unable to come back.

With the continuance of Russian successes in that quarter, Germany's recently renewed expressions of apprehension relative to Rumania are quite comprehensible, and after the gathering of the harvests has been completed, matters may begin to move startlingly in southeast Europe.

England Now Ready.

In regard to the situation in England particularly, it may now be said that this country only recently reached the point of readiness for the huge continental war in which she is engaged with wholeheartedness. This may be gauged among other things by the fact that before compulsory service was introduced in March, 5,041,000 men had voluntarily joined her forces.

Great Britain's output of munitions last year was still inadequate. Her resources in organization, men, and machinery since last year have proceeded to such a degree that Great Britain now is turning out more than enough supplies for an enormously increased army, so that she is able to render assistance to her allies in this direction also.

THINKS END OF WAR IN SIGHT.

Lord Sydenham Says Germany Weakens as Allies Become Stronger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.—Lord Sydenham in an article in The Times reviewing the military situation after two years of war says:

"For the first time since trench warfare supervened in the west a position of definite strategic vantage has been won by the Allies, opening out new possibilities. Violent counterattacks in which some of the best German divisions have been shattered and the withdrawal of troops from other sectors are significant signs of the enemy's estimate of the new situation.

"A pause may follow this tremendous effort, but the danger to Verdun has ended. Alike in the west and east lines of immense strength have been broken. French and British infantry have again proved their superiority. The artillery of the enemy has been dominated and in the air the Allies have won the ascendancy.

"The third year of the war opens with new hopes for the allied powers, whose stern resolve is unshaken, whose morale never stood higher, and whose resources have not yet all been brought into play.

"Austria has been twice heavily defeated and her military and economic position is becoming desperate. Turkey, shorn of Armenia and faced with an Arab revolt which she is powerless to stem, has almost ceased to be a valid ally.

"In Germany there is hardship deepening into distress. Locally political rifts are opening out and the war tends to become a fight for existence on the part of the dynasty and ruling classes who will before long find themselves face to face with a people whom they have cruelly deceived.

"Only victory in the field can bring a decision, but the effects of victory may be immensely enhanced by psychological factors, and the armies of Russia, France, and Britain have learned in two years that they can beat the Germans on equal terms. The superiority of German material has been destroyed in the workshop, and every month will see an increase of equipment for the Allies. More efforts and sacrifices will be demanded, patience and fortitude, of which our troops have given shining examples, must be national watchwords; but the end should not be far distant."

FOUGHT AN AIR DUEL 12,000 FEET UP

Participant Tells How De Terline, Believing He Was Avenging Comrade, Met His Death.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Sergeant Charles R——, one of the companions of Aviator De Terline, who was killed July 27 while bringing down his third German aeroplane, thus describes the death of the French aviator:

"De Terline and three others of us, Lieutenant B——, Sergeant D—— and myself, took the air with the object of stopping the morning reconnaissance of a German aeroplane. We met it about fourteen miles from our lines at a height of 12,000 feet.

"De Terline and Sergeant D—— engaged him first, being on about the same level. The German tried to fly in spirals and so escape. I was a little above him and dived so as to get below and to his rear. I opened fire at thirty yards.

"It was then the accident occurred which deceived De Terline. Sergeant D—— not having seen me, came at full speed on my left. I saw him coming, but it was too late to avoid him. He struck me in the rear, carrying away part of the balancing planes of his own machine. We both plunged down steadily. De Terline, seeing us falling, thought we had been brought down by the enemy, and wished to avenge us at any price. He swooped upon his adversary at full speed, crashed into him and fell with him to the ground.

"As for me, I managed, how I don't know, to stop the engine and the machine gun, which was still firing. All the incidents of my childhood passed before me in a flash as I dropped from 12,000 feet to 2,000 feet, hanging under the motor and merely held by the strap which attached me to the seat. Then I managed to put over the lever, which before had resisted all my efforts, and the machine righted, coming down slowly within our lines."

BALFOUR HAILS TIDE OF VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

of international law, and accidentally blundered.

Calls Germans Blunderers.

"The illegality of their folly," he continues, "was of a different kind. It flowed from a different source. They knew that Captain Fryatt was doing his duty and they resolved at all costs to discourage imitation.

"What blunderers they are! They know how to manipulate machines, but of managing men they know less than nothing. They are always wrong, because they always suppose that if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen. I doubt whether one can be found who has not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratical attack. But if there is such a one, depend upon it, he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization. And what must neutrals think of all this?

"The freedom of the sea means to Germany that the German Navy is to behave at sea as the German Army behaves on land. It means that neither enemy civilians nor neutrals may possess rights against militant Germany; that those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot.

"Already 240 neutral merchantmen have been sunk in defiance of law and humanity, and the number daily grows. Mankind, with the experience of two years of war behind it, has made up its mind about German culture. It is not, I think, without material for forming a judgment about German freedom."

GERMANY'S DEFENSE OF FRYATT EXECUTION

Admiral von Holtzendorff Says It Was the Answer to 58 Acts of British Lawlessness.

BERLIN, July 31, via London, Aug. 3, (Delayed.)—"The naval warfare of the second year of the war, which envy and a spirit of revenge forced upon Germany and her allies, has passed, to the chief impression left by it being increased British naval terrorism and the battle of the Skagerrak," says Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the Naval General Staff, in a statement to The Associated Press today regarding the material results of the second year of the war from a naval standpoint.

"The neutral powers in 1916," Admiral von Holtzendorff continued, "were throttled more than in the first year by the sea power of England, and hindered in the justified exercise of their commerce, postal rights, &c., by threats and violence. The victory of the German fleet over the British May 31 and June 1, therefore, was won in the interest of all the neutrals and all those who are dependent on the freedom of the seas."

The naval year closed with the execution of the British sea Captain, Fryatt, the chief topic of discussion. This is not regarded by Germany as an isolated case, but as Germany's answer to what is termed the doctrine of armed merchantmen adopted by Great Britain even before the war, and to alleged illegalities which, according to the German claims, Great Britain has repeatedly been guilty of during the war. For this reason an important place in the review furnished The Associated Press on Admiral von Holtzendorff's instructions is taken up in a recapitulation of alleged violations of international law charged against British ships.

"While in the first year of the war," says the statement, "twenty proved violations of the law of nations by enemy merchantmen (firing upon German submarines, attempts to ram them, &c.,) occurred, thirty-eight such cases were reported in the second year. Merchantmen under the Admiralty therefore during the two years violated in the grossest manner the rules of international law no less than fifty-eight times against our submarines. This can be proved up to the hilt.

"The warships of Germany's enemies during the war have violated the law of nations in three particularly extreme cases, namely, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Dresden, and the Albatross. Two cases, the Bardolong and the King Stephen, must be characterized not only as violations of the law of nations and a breach of the most ordinary tenets of humanity, but as common murder. Countless cases in which British warships have violated international law in their conduct against merchantmen owned by the Central Powers or neutrals cannot be enumerated."

"During the second year of the war the British and their allies lost 22 warships of a total of 266,320 tons and Germany and her allies 10 warships of 82,210 tons. The total losses for the two years of the war are: Great Britain and her allies, 49 ships of 562,220 tons and Germany and her allies, 30 ships of 191,321 tons. Of these losses England alone had 40 ships of 485,220 tons and Germany alone 25 ships of 162,676 tons.

"The British losses comprised 11 battleships, 17 armored cruisers, and 12 protected cruisers. The battleships include the Audacious, the loss of which has not yet been officially announced, and a ship of the Queen Elizabeth class. The cruisers include the still contested loss of the Tiger and the destruction of an armored cruiser of the Cressy class on the night of May 31, which was established by observations from almost the entire German fleet, and two small cruisers, in the battle of the Skagerrak.

"Furthermore, during the year preceding June 30, 879 enemy merchantmen of a total of 1,816,682 gross tons were lost as a consequence of war measures of the Central Powers, which brings the total for the war up to July 1 to 1,303 enemy merchantmen of 2,374,205 tons, not including enemy merchantmen confiscated in the harbors of the Central Powers.

"The total result of the two years war for England and her allies is a loss in material and prestige which cannot be made good. This great and unexpected success of the German fleet and confederated naval forces deserves the more consideration because the strength of warships afloat or under construction at the beginning of the war for the enemy fleets was 443 vessels of 5,428,000 tons, excluding auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and other armed craft of which England alone had far more than 2,000 in service. Against these vessels Germany and her allies could oppose 156 similar ships of 1,051,000 tons. The Central Powers therefore, have inflicted on an enemy three and a third times stronger than them losses in large warships almost triple to their own."

A dispatch received from Berlin by wireless on Aug. 1 contained virtually the same figures as given in the above statement.

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MEXICO NAMES MEN TO TREAT WITH US

Announces Commissioners, Apparently Agreeing to Our Stipulations.

OFFICIAL WORD DELAYED

Washington Awaits Message from Carranza, but Believes Inquiry Will Open in a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—An answer to Washington's acceptance of the commission plan was sent to Arredondo, Ambassador designate at Washington, this morning. General Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, said that, while the place where the commission would meet was not yet known, the de facto government would accept any place named by Washington.

General Aguilar declined to give the subjects to be considered owing to the possibility that the press and enemies of Mexico might attach a wrong meaning.

The subjects of discussion will be kept secret until the commission is in session.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—It was officially announced at the Foreign Office today that Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas, and Alberto Pani had been selected as Commissioners to negotiate with the United States Commissioners regarding questions at issue between the two countries. The commission will be headed by Señor Cabrera, and Juan B. Rogo will act as secretary.

Liliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate at Washington, has been notified of the appointments, if acceptable to Washington, the delegation will start for the United States as soon as possible. Señor Bonillas is already on his way to New York.

Although the names of the Mexican Commission were announced, the text of General Carranza's acceptance of the conference has not yet been made public here. It is understood that the Mexican Ambassador at Washington will complete the arrangements for the conference with reference to time and place, and it is said that any place satisfactory to the United States will be satisfactory to Mexico.

The departure of Señores Cabrera and Pani will not be delayed after the announcement that arrangements have been completed. Both of them today declined to discuss the probable procedure of the conference. No indication is given as to the reply to the suggestion of the United States as to the consideration of other questions than the withdrawal of the troops and a protocol covering the border, but the general impression among persons in close touch with governmental affairs here is that Mexico will insist that these questions be settled before the other issues are discussed.

Washington Awaits Official Word.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The official message from General Carranza necessary to initiate organization of a joint commission for settlement of border disputes is expected to reach the State Department in a day or two, and the Government officials believe that the commission's deliberations may begin within a week or ten days.

The announcement made in Mexico City today that Mexican Commissioners already had been selected was taken here to mean that the American suggestion for broadening the power of the commission probably had been accepted. Neither the Mexican Embassy nor the State Department, however, had been advised officially tonight regarding the selection of the Commissioners or General Carranza's decision as to the matters which they will discuss.

While no formal comment was made at the State Department, there was nothing to indicate that the three Commissioners named—Messrs. Cabrera, Bonillas and Pani—would not be entirely acceptable to the United States. President Wilson has a score of men under consideration for appointment as the American representatives, but it is understood he has not attempted so far to make a choice.

There are many indications that a high army officer will be one of those selected by the President as a member of the commission because of the military nature of the problems to be considered. Major Gen. Goethals has been mentioned. The other men under consideration include members of the Supreme Court and men in close touch with commercial and financial conditions.

Department officials have refused to discuss what matters in addition to the military situation on the border they desire the commission to consider. It is known, however, that the possibility of arranging financial aid for the de facto Government has been talked over.

The commission's power will be only that of recommendation. Whatever plan it may propose, either for settling the border situation, for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, or for any other purpose must be ratified before it is in any way binding on either Government.

O'RYAN LAUDS TROOPS.

Commander Says New York Division Is an Effective Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 3.—In response to a request for a statement covering the work of the first month in camp and the reported shortage in equipment, Major Gen. O'Ryan said today:

"I suppose the public believes that our Government was prepared a month ago to move relatively large bodies of troops in tactical operations in the field. Every military man knows that such was not the case. An army cannot move without transportation; Governments do not maintain in time of peace the number of animals and motor cars necessary for the use of an army in time of active operations in the field. Abroad this is provided for in an economical manner by subsidizing owners of animals and motor cars suitable for military purposes, so that these are immediately available in large numbers in mobilization. This method is not followed in our country, and hence the organizations arriving on the border were not inclined to move any material distance due to lack of transportation.

"Wholly aside from other considerations, it was necessary for the Government to hold the troops in camp until the necessary motor transportation could be purchased in the market, and the necessary number of mules and horses inspected, purchased, handled, transported, and issued. Some conception of the magnitude of the task may be had when it is remembered that for the New York division alone more than 7,000 animals are required.

"Due to the foresight of New York State, the New York division was able to leave the State with approximately 2,000 animals, which were taken over by the Federal Government. It having been necessary, therefore, to hold organizations in camp for the issue of animals, it was necessary to establish what are known as semi-permanent camps. The men therefore were put to work clearing off the cactus from camp sites, laying water pipe, drain pipe, building brick crematories for the incineration of kitchen garbage, shelter to protect animals from the glare and heat of the sun, laying out regimental and company streets, improving the roadways approaching the camps, erecting mess shelters, screened kitchens, shower baths, water troughs, &c."

After explaining how necessary animals are to military organization General O'Ryan said:

"It must not be understood that the New York division cannot deliver the military punch until it receives more animals and mechanical transport and other property. The division is a most effective machine today and as a matter of fact its regimental units as they stepped from the train one month ago were efficient engines for organized destruction, but here on the border the maximum of attainable efficiency is the standard and such standard cannot be considered as reached by any command, volunteer, until it can be turned foot volunteer until it can be turned foot loose from its base to march and to fight with its trains capable of keeping it supplied with ammunition and rations from their filling points."

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of the division, today handed a check for $100 to Major Louis H. Gaus of the Second Field Hospital to purchase cots for the use of the hospital. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of the Second New York Brigade gave Major Gaus $25 to buy oil stoves and water coolers for the hospital.

"There have been a great many complaints that troops in the camps were not properly fed and that their living conditions in general were bad," said an officer in the Seventh Regiment today. "I think many of those stories have been unjust to the guard and to the spirit of the men. We have had rain now for three days, and conditions in the camp have been almost unbearable, but the men have shown no signs of weakening under adversities. In fact, their spirits have been higher than they were when we detrained in this jungle. Now they are commissioned men. They are learning to take things as they come, with now and then the usual American soldier's complaint about the quality of the food and his commanding officers' intelligence."

The military police are to be made Deputy City Marshals of McAllen if Major Gen. O'Ryan approves the plan. McAllen has only one Marshal and he is now in Brownsville attending the court sessions. Private John D. Eylers of the Seventy-first, who is the Commissioner of Weights and Measures in Yonkers, and Private R. A. Dooley of the Seventy-first will be made traffic policemen under the new regulation.

While the 1,700-foot ditch, completed today, made it possible for Company H of the Twelfth Regiment to return to its old site at the other end of the camp, Squadron A and the First Cavalry were worried over the tricks of the Rio Grande. At Brownsville, the river has risen seventeen and one-half feet in the last two days. At Hidalgo the exact depth of the river had not been determined this afternoon, although it was thought that it might overflow its high banks. The First Cavalry is camped in an old bed of the river and a flood might sweep the site.

CASEMENT BRAVE AT EXECUTION

Continued from Page 1.

stances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the sentence. He was convicted and punished for treachery of the worst kind to the empire. He had served as a willing agent of Germany."

After declaring that Casement had organized German assistance for the Irish rebellion, the statement continues:

"Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the Government since the trial that he had entered into an agreement with the German Government, which explicitly provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise among Irish soldiers held as prisoners might be employed in Egypt against the British Crown. Those among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans. Some of them since have been exchanged as invalids and have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer."

In conclusion the statement points out that the suggestion, which has been "conclusively disproved," that Casement went to Ireland to try to stop the rising was not raised at the trial, nor was the plea of insanity.

WORKING FOR KILGALLON.

Page Writes of Efforts to Get Far Rockaway Youth Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senator O'Gorman took up with Secretary Lansing early in June an appeal for the protection of John Kilgallon, a youth, who was arrested in the recent uprising in Ireland. Senator O'Gorman became interested in the case because of representations by Luke Kilgallon of Far Rockaway, N. Y., father of the prisoner.

Although the State Department requested full information in regard to the charges against Kilgallon, no information was forthcoming until today, when Senator O'Gorman received from the State Department a letter forwarded by Ambassador Page, from which it appears that there is some prospect of obtaining relief for the man.

In his letter Ambassador Page said:

"I am glad to note from Mr. Kilgallon's letter that the substance of my telegram, No. 4,428, of June 5, 6 P. M., was brought to his attention by the department, for the information as to what his son had really written, and of his son's anxiety to return to the United States before the recent disturbances in Ireland, is both important and timely.

"As reported in my dispatch, No. 3,849 of May 26 last, Sir Edward Grey informed me on May 25 that young Kilgallon was confined in the Detention Barracks at Stafford awaiting disposal, that the Army Council was in communication with the General officer commanding the forces in Ireland with regard to his case, and that Sir Edward Grey hoped to be in a position to address a further communication to me on the subject at an early date. From that day I have heard nothing from the Foreign Office with regard to the case, and the only information from any source which I have obtained was communicated to you in my communication No. 4,428, mentioned above. I have, however, received a letter dated July 5 from Kilgallon, written at Stafford, stating he had been served with a notice that an order had been made by the Secretary of State under regulation 14 of the Defense of the Realm act, directing that he should be interned at Frongoch on the ground that he is of hostile associations and is reasonably suspected of having favored, promoted, or assisted an armed insurrection against the King.

"The notice further states that if within seven days from the date of its receipt the prisoner submits to the Secretary of State any representations against the provisions of the said order, such representations will be referred to the Advisory Committee appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to internment and deportation of aliens, and presided over by a judge of the High Court, and will be duly considered by the committee. Kilgallon asked my advice as to what he should do in the premises, and after consultation with the Home Office I wrote him that he should at once make to the committee such representations as he might be in a position to offer tending to show that the charges against him were unfounded.

"On the same date as this letter was written I received your instruction under acknowledgment, and felt that the information in the letter of Mr. Kilgallon's father was of such importance as to warrant my communicating it to the Home Office direct, which accordingly did. I am now informed that this information will be placed at once before the Advisory Committe which has Kilgallon's case under their consideration, and I hope it will have the effect of their coming to a favorable decision with reard to him.

"I shall not fail to acquaint you with the further developments of this case in due course."

DOYLE ANSWERS CECIL.

Denies Irish Prisoners Were Punished for Not Joining Casement.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Michael Francis Doyle of this city, of counsel for Roger Casement, in a statement given out today in reply to that made by Lord Robert Cecil in London yesterday, said that "the statement that Irish prisoners in Germany suffered undue hardships because they did not join Casement's Irish Brigade was false, and no evidence of it appeared at the trial."

"The rations of all the captive Irish soldiers were cut down," Mr. Doyle said, "but in proportion to the rations of all the captive British soldiers, and was due to the food shortage in Germany and not because of Casement's presence there."

Mr. Doyle said further that the eight counts in the indictment against Casement referred to acts committed in Germany, and that the British Government refused a request made by Casement to bring sixty witnesses from Germany to testify in his behalf.

"When the court dismissed the appeal a statement of what these sixty witnesses would have testified was furnished to the Home Office, and in view of that fact his counsel confidently expected a reprieve," said Mr. Doyle.

MURRAY DEFENDS HANGING.

English Professor Says Casement's Acts Merited the Punishment.

Professor Gilbert Murray, the distinguished Greek scholar of Oxford University, who has been lecturing on the Allies' part in the war at Columbia University, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic, accompanied by his wife, Lady Mary Murray.

He said that Roger Casement deserved death if ever treason merited such punishment. With regard to the troubles in Ireland, Professor Murray said there were as always persons in England who did not understand the Irish question and could not be made to see that their attitude was wrong.

Professor Murray said he intended to do all he could to explain America's attitude on the blacklist when he arrived in England.

"I shall do my best to do away with all ill feeling by lecturing and writing about my trip to this country and the kind-hearted, sympathetic people I have met," he said.

IRISH HERE INDIGNANT.

Leaders Denounce Casement Hanging as Great Political Blunder.

Irishmen here bitterly condemn Great Britain for the hanging of Roger Casement, not only because they think it means a determined policy of oppression, but they believe his sentence should have been commuted, as a matter of political policy. They shared the hope of Francis Michael Doyle of Philadelphia, Sir Roger's American lawyer, that he would never be brought to the scaffold and that at the eleventh hour the British Government would announce that he had been reprieved.

John D. Moore, Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, voiced this when he said that the execution of the death warrant was a disappointment even to the enemies of Great Britain, who believed that she could not calmly take the step she did.

"It was so deliberate that it probably marks the high tide of British stupidity and criminality," said Mr. Moore. "In the panic that followed the Easter uprising in Dublin some might see justification for standing the wounded Pearse and his fellows against a wall and shooting them down, but no such excuse is available in the killing of Roger Casement, which is merely typical of the English determination to blunder when dealing with Ireland.

"The intervention of able and thoughtful men all over the world, the pleadings of British men of arts and letters, the resolution of the United States Senate all combined to give the English Government the easy way out. Casement died like every other Irish martyr from Emmet to Plunkett, with courage in his heart. When he said that he died for his country he voiced the sentiment which has actuated all those who for 300 years have worked, fought, and died to free Ireland.

"Casement is dead, but his soul goes marching on. Irishmen will praise his name and tell his story all over this earth, and the British Government has merely widened and deepened the gulf that separates England as a people from Ireland as a people. They will reap the reward in increased hatred and bitterness with which patriotic Irishmen will regard England and English rule."

The hanging was discussed by Robert E. Ford, editor of The Irish World, who said:

"The hanging of Roger Casement is only another chapter in the long story of the criminal history of England's rule in Ireland. It was the general opinion that England's greed for blood had been satisfied by the hanging of the leaders of the recent insurrection, that her vengeance had been sated by the imprisonment or deportation of thousands of women and men who had fought for a better government for Ireland. The execution of Casement proves that the Government of Great Britain is determined to silence, if it can, every voice that is raised in protest to her rule in Ireland.

"The refusal of the Government to allow Thomas Hughes Kelly and Joseph Smith to enter Ireland and distribute funds to relieve the distress among the women and children whose breadwinners have been deported is another proof that England is still actively engaged in her war of extermination."

The hanging was illegal, according to Denis A. Spellissy, a lawyer who is a leader in Irish affairs here. He said it was a stupid piece of folly on the part of Great Britain.

"Roger Casement," he said, "was convicted under an obsolete law for acts done beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the British Empire. From that standpoint it was illegal, and, furthermore, it was a stupid piece of work. The legal standpoint had no influence with the Government over there. The ruling class control the Government, whether the latter be Liberal or Tory, and their dislike of Casement probably kept the Government from extending mercy to him even had it been so inclined.

"The British Government has a desire to conciliate the Irish people, but nevertheless it shot the Dublin martyrs and executed Casement. Their course has always been to keep the Irish people down by force so that they could despoil them and prevent the progress of the country toward prosperity. It was because of these causes that the English Government turned a deaf ear to all pleas that clemency be shown toward Roger Casement."

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Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, August 9
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

LITTLE GIRL TORN BY DOGS IN HARLEM

Elevated Guard's Daughter May Die After Attack in a Vacant Lot.

NEIGHBORHOOD IN UPROAR

Policemen with Nightsticks and Bullets Kill Animals Owned by Apartment House Janitor.

Tenants of apartment houses and stores near a vacant lot in the rear of the Park View Apartments, at 124th Street and Madison Avenue, ran to their windows late yesterday afternoon when they heard a child screaming and crying and the growling and snarling of dogs. They saw a little girl struggling with two bulldogs, one a big white one and the other a smaller brindle-colored animal.

The child was on the ground and the dogs were worrying her, biting her now on the arms and body and again on the face and neck. They sprang about her, dropping her sometimes only to grab the little one and shake her again. Sometimes, with teeth tangled in her scalp and hair, they dragged her about the lot.

Several women fainted. Others screamed. In an instant the neighborhood was in an uproar. Policemen Gilgan and Greene of the East 126th Street Station heard the cries of the child, and they ran to the lot. They found the dogs standing over the little girl and tearing at her neck and face, and they feared to use the revolvers they held.

Gilgan hurled his nightstick at the animals. It struck and the dogs leaped from the child, saw the policemen, and started for them, growling. Their movement put the child out of range and Gilgan and Greene fired. At sound of the shots the dogs stopped, but they started forward again at once, and again the policemen fired. The animals sprang about so that the bullets missed the mark, but the sound at last terrified the dogs, and the big white one broke and ran for the cellar of the Park View Apartments just as a bullet from Greene's revolver hit the smaller dog in the head. The animal dropped and Greene sent two more bullets into it before it ceased to twitch and to strive to regain its feet.

Gilgan went after the bigger dog, cornering it in the cellar, where it went for him, leaping for his throat. Gilgan knocked it down with a blow of his nightstick, which he had recovered. The dog sprang again and again, and each time the policeman floored it until at last it crouched before him, panting and apparently gaining strength for still another leap. Then Gilgan shot. Like its mate the dog took three bullets in the head before it ceased to fight.

Scores of excited men and women had crowded about the lot before the fight ended and among them were many who recognized the now senseless child as five-year-old Mary Minnaugh of 1,807 Park Avenue, daughter of Michael Minnaugh, a guard on the Second Avenue elevated railroad. Greene carried the little girl in his arms to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, only a block away, and physicians there treated her until Dr. Glucksman arrived from Harlem Hospital.

He took Mary there, where it was said later she probably would die. Both arms, her face and neck and her body had been torn by the teeth of the dogs, and she had been almost scalped.

The policemen learned the dogs belonged to Charles Agello, janitor of the Park View Apartments, and Agello was summoned to appear in the Harlem Police Court today. He said he had left the dogs in the cellar with the door shut, and had supposed them safely locked up. He did not know who had released them.

NEW GIANT LINER READY.

Cunard Company Gets the Statendam for Atlantic Freight Trade.

Notice was received yesterday from Liverpool that the British Admiralty has handed over the steamship Statendam, which was purchased on the slips at Belfast from the Holland-America Line for $5,000,000 shortly after the beginning of the war, to the Cunard Steamship Company. She is being fitted out to carry freight between this port and Liverpool, and will be called the Neuretania. Cunard officials in Liverpool say the new steamship will have cargo space for 21,000 tons, the largest amount of freight ever shipped from America on a single vessel. After the war is over the Neuretania will be fitted out for the passenger trade on lines similar to the Cunarder Aquitania.

The new liner is 740 feet long, 86 feet 4 inches beam, 43 feet 4 inches depth of hold, and her gross tonnage is 32,500. She has two masts and three funnels, and is equipped with triple screws driven by two reciprocating engines and one low pressure turbine in the centre, giving her an average speed of 19 knots.

No date has been fixed for the first trip of the Neuretania to New York on account of the delay in getting work done in the Harland & Wolff shipyard at Belfast, as everything else has to be set aside when a warship comes in for repairs, which happens frequently.

MAKE WAGNER A CANDIDATE.

Tammany Will Seek to Beat Seabury for Governor Nomination.

After conferences of Democratic leaders yesterday afternoon and last night it was learned that it had been practically decided to enter Senator Robert F. Wagner in the Democratic primaries as a contestant for the nomination for Governor. All the Tammany leaders and many Democratic leaders from up-State are opposed to the candidacy of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals and are determined to beat him for the nomination if that can be accomplished.

Tammany Leader Murphy spent the afternoon and evening in town and was the central figure at the conferences. Others there were National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Democratic State Chairman Edwin S. Harris, who left for Albany later; Senator Wagner, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley.

Mr. Murphy received many messages from up-State which brought reassuring reports regarding the strength of Senator Wagner with the Democratic voters in important districts. It was only after these messages had been received that it was decided to "go to the bat" with Senator Wagner.

Senator Wagner himself is known to be a most reluctant candidate. But his friends declare that he will bow to the will of the party leaders and make the race if the present plans should stand by the time the designating petitions must be filed.

Chairman Harris announced from Albany last night the make-up of the committee of five on temporary organization for the unofficial State convention, which is to meet in Saratoga a week from today. Here it is: William H. Manning of Saratoga, Chairman; Arnold T. Ambruste of Erie, W. W. Farley of Broome, David F. Costello of Onondaga, and Elmore Mackey of Greene.

Germany Relaxes Food Regulation.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to a Berlin official telegram received in Amsterdam, a Reuter's correspondent says, the German Food Regulation Board has abolished the prohibition on the use of potatoes as fodder.

Garret A. Hobart Father's Executor.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Garret A. Hobart was appointed today an executor of the estate of his father, once Vice President of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Albert A. Wilcox.

PORTO RICO TEUTONS ACTIVE

Raise Red Cross Funds and Keep Propaganda Before Public.

Members of the German colony in Porto Rico are keeping up their activities in behalf of the Fatherland and, in view of their limited number, seem to be making a good showing, according to a report recently sent out by their Press Committee, copies of which have reached New York. One of the principal tasks of this committee is the supplying of the Porto Rican newspapers with the daily reports of the German General Staff and other news from German sources, which are cabled from New York to San Juan at the committee's expense.

Members of the colony are said to have subscribed for German war loans to the extent of $75,000, and more than $15,000 has been raised for the German Red Cross and other war charities. Besides, the German women of San Juan and Ponce have made up large quantities of children's clothing and underwear, and sent them to the proper places in Germany.

Among the transient members of the colony are the crews of the Hamburg-American steamers Odenwald and Präsident, as well as the prize crew of the British vessel Farn.

An excerpt from the committee's report follows:

"Captain Schlimbach had carefully carved a statue of Germania out of oak and presented it to the German colony as a souvenir of the present time of war. The gift was thankfully accepted, and it was resolved, in accordance with the custom at home, to nail the statue and place it in the German Consulate at San Juan as a permanent memorial. The nailing act was begun at once, and on the first evening brought in $500. During the next few weeks further contributions came in, including $99 from German friends in Curaçao and Maracaibo. Thus far the nailing has produced $1,350 and is still going on. Later the entire receipts will be equally divided between the German Red Cross and the German Aid Society's fund for victims of the war."

The members of the Press Committee are Ferdinand Schlüter, Joseph Frese, W. Münch, and C. Bursian.

NEW APPORTIONMENT SUIT.

Attack on 1907 Act May Cause Confusion in Next State Election.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The possibility that the November State election may have to be held under the district arrangement laid down by the apportionment of 1894, which provided for only fifty Senators, loomed up tonight as a result of the renewal of the attack upon the constitutionality of the 1907 apportionment in New York today. William Rathbone of New York, attacked the 1907 law upon the grounds of inequality of population in adjoining New York districts, the same reasons for which the Court of Appeals recently declared the 1916 Apportionment act unconstitutional.

Attorney General Woodbury was served with papers in the suit tonight and named Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis to defend the action. The Rathbone suit will be heard at a special session of Part I., Supreme Court in New York City Monday.

The action to have declared unconstitutional the 1907 apportionment is the second brought. When the first was filed it was withdrawn as the act had been nullified by the 1916 apportionment, which was then technically in force.

Mr. Rathbone charges that the 1907 apportionment is unconstitutional because a difference of 3,000 in population existed in two adjoining districts in Kings County when the act became a law. A similar difference in population in adjoining districts under the 1916 apportionment invalidated the act.

Under the 1894 apportionment, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties would be thrown together in a single district. Kings would be deprived of one Senator, leaving seven instead of eight. New York County is among the few that would be unaffected by the outcome of this action. Its representation would continue as at present.

Freeman to be Tried Oct. 9.

Albert Freeman, who was indicted with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William G. Morton for conspiring to swindle investors in mining stocks by use of the mails, will be put on trial on Oct. 9. All three of the men were convicted, and Hawthorne and Dr. Morton served out their terms in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Freeman got a new trial. The prosecution will be conducted by Special Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, and Freeman will be represented by General Wade Ellis.

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK THE ORIGINAL

Lends an appetizing richness to Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

Superior for Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Cocoa.

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WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
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Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark

Willys Knight Sleeve-Valve Motor

OFF FOR FRANCE TO TREAT JAW WOUNDS

Dr. Wheeler Will Sail to Mend the Shattered Faces of French Troops.

SEEK U. S. DENTAL SKILL

France Looks to Americans for Delicate Work on Human Face—New Hospital Growing.

Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler, Chairman of the American National Committee for the Foundation of a Special American Hospital in Paris for Wounds of the Face and Jaw, in response to a cablegram from Paris, will sail tomorrow for France. His trip is for two purposes: First, to assist in completing the organization of the hospital which was opened by the committee in Paris July 3; second, to see how many American dentists will be needed to carry out the broader plans which the needs of the hour in France demand.

American philanthropy and American skill have combined to make the hospital a possibility, and reports of the work already done are full of encouragement. No wounds of the European war have been quite so shocking as those to the human face. Shrapnel is the worst devastator. Noses are blown off, cheek bones crushed, upper jaws caved in, and lower jaws shot away. It is to restore faces like these that the American committee is pledged.

Every week the scope of the work is broadening. The skill of American dentistry holds undisputed first place, and is particularly highly esteemed in France, where Dr. Thomas W. Evans and other American pioneers made reputations years ago. Dr. Evans was a friend of the family of Napoleon III. and accompanied the Empress Eugénie as a protector in her flight from Paris. To the American dentist of today therefore the medical profession in Paris has looked for assistance in rebuilding the faces of wounded French soldiers.

An important part of the work must be done by dentists—the replacing of the shattered jaw and the lost dental parts. Each piece of this rebuilding is a special problem, requiring the highest skill. American dentists have rallied strongly to the call; at recent dentists' conventions the movement was indorsed, and there are more than enough volunteers to fill the places now open in Paris.

Dr. Wheeler, who has charge of the dental department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, will give part of his time to practice in the hospital and part to consultation work in different cases. The French War Office has donated a suitable building for the hospital in the Arc de Triomphe district of Paris, and $90,000 has already been contributed for the work by Americans. For each additional $20,000 collected the committee plans to add 100 beds to the hospital.

The American Red Cross is supplying gauze, disinfectants and other hospital necessities. American dental supply houses have contributed more than $3,000 in equipment, and the French Line is carrying all shipments free of charge. F. L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, 2 Wall Street, as Treasurer of the committee, receives contributions for the hospital and its work.

'ALFALFA BILL' IS DEFEATED.

Oklahoma Congressman Loses Race for Primary Renomination.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 3.—Congressman William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray was defeated for renomination in Tuesday's primary election, according to almost complete returns from the Fourth District tonight, which gave T. D. McKeown 5,654, Murray 5,340, and H. H. Smith 3,565. Precincts yet unreported are generally conceded to favor McKeown.

Frank Shoemaker of Pawnee claims the Democratic nomination in the First District over Congressman James Davenport, but supporters of the latter say he has been renominated by a substantial majority. Other Congressmen apparently were successful in their fights for renomination.

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We Shall Keep Going the Street Railways of New York

To the People of New York City:

No matter whether the alien organization seeking to impose itself upon this City calls a strike or not,

the uniformed employees and management of this Company will maintain the street railroad service of New York.

* * *

We are informed that it is the purpose of this organization to hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately thereafter to call a strike on the "green" car lines.

An unfortunate and almost inevitable feature of such strikes is that intimidation and violence usually start immediately.

* * *

We have requested the Police Department immediately upon a strike being called to place a uniformed policeman on every car we operate.

We do not ask the police to take sides in favor of either the strikers or the Company.

We do ask the police to take sides in favor of the community, to the end that there may be no question whatsoever that order shall be preserved.

* * *

It is important that the public understand the law governing a situation like this.

We therefore quote the following pertinent sections from the Penal Law:—

SECTION 1991, Sub-Division 5—A person who wilfully displaces, removes, cuts, injures or destroys any wire, insulator, pole, dynamo, motor, locomotive or any part thereof, attached, appertaining to or connected with any railway operated by electricity, or wilfully interferes with or interrupts any motive power used in running such road, or wilfully places any obstruction upon the track of such railroad, or wilfully discharges a loaded firearm or projects or throws a stone or any other missile at such railway train or locomotive, car or vehicle, standing or moving upon such railway

Is punishable as follows: First—If thereby the safety of any person is endangered, by imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

Second—In every other case by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SECTION 720—Any person who shall by any offensive or disorderly act or language annoy or interfere with any person in any place or with the passengers of any public stage, railroad car, ferry boat or other public conveyance or who shall disturb or offend the occupants of such stage, car, boat or conveyance by any disorderly act, language or display, although such act, conduct or display may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 1990—A person who wilfully obstructs, hinders or delays the passage of any car lawfully running upon any steam or horse or street railway is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2090—Whenever three or more persons having assembled for any purpose disturb the public peace by using force or violence to any other person, or to property, or threaten or attempt to commit such disturbance, or to do an unlawful act by the use of force or violence, accompanied with the power of immediate execution of such threat or attempt, they are guilty of riot.

SECTION 580—If two or more persons conspire:

To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use of employment thereof

Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

We therefore repeat what we said to the Mayor yesterday:

"In the event that any effort is made to rush the situation and precipitate trouble all we ask is that the City authorities protect passengers and our loyal uniformed employees from molestation.

"Believing that the City will not hesitate to preserve order, we feel confident enough of the sentiment of our men to assure you that the transportation service of this City will be maintained."

New York Railways Company

Theodore P. Shonts

President.

WILSON IN MONTANA SURE, WALSH SAYS

Western Campaign Manager Tells of President's Increasing Popularity.

RAYMOND ROBINS A LOSS

Progressive Convention Chairman Has Cast His Lot with Hughes the Democrats Hear.

When the list of members of the Democratic National Campaign Committee is prepared, which will probably be next week, the name of Raymond Robins, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention which nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for President in Chicago last June, will be missing. His absence will be sorely missed by the Democratic campaign managers, for it was fondly hoped that Mr. Robins would go over to the Democrats and swing his Progressive influence to President Wilson.

The Democratic managers have been bending every effort for the last few weeks to get Mr. Robins to line up with them. At one time they thought they had succeeded, but a bomb was suddenly thrown into their camp yesterday when a Democrat rushed excitedly into the Forty-second Street headquarters with the information that he had just seen Mr. Robins and George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader and now Hughes supporter, riding uptown together in an automobile. It was the first intimation the Democratic leaders had obtained that Mr. Robins had slipped through their fingers. It was plain to them on the instant that the erstwhile Bull Moose leader had thrown in his lot with the Hughes forces.

When Colonel Roosevelt refused to take the Bull Moose nomination for President and tried to carry his followers with him to the Republican camp, the Democratic managers fondly figured on getting at least three of the most important Progressives, Mr. Robins, Bainbridge Colby, and Mathew Hale of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman of the National Progressive Party. With these three important individuals working for the re-election of President Wilson, the Democrats felt they could be reasonably satisfied with their share of the wreck of the Progressive Party.

Robins Made Klondike Fortune.

Mr. Robins was considered as being of special importance because of his high standing in the Bull Moose Party and because of his influence with the labor vote. Mr. Robins had started life as a miner and had made a fortune in the Klondike. With the rank and file of the Progressives he probably has as much influence as any one outside of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Democratic managers did not disguise their disappointment over not being able to obtain Mr. Robins's co-operation, but none of them would talk for publication on the subject. National Chairman Vance McCormick sidestepped any reference to Mr. Robins. He said he had not been in consultation with him and did not know what his attitude regarding the national political situation was to be. From other sources, however, it was learned that the Democratic managers expected to include Mr. Robins among the members of the Campaign Committee, which is in process of organization.

Mr. McCormick didn't know when this committee would be appointed. He said the leaders were taking their time in selecting the members, as there was no particular hurry. The membership of the committee would be announced, he said, at the time all other committees were appointed. This would be done, he thought, next week.

Campaign Committee Members.

From another source it was learned that with the exception of the representatives from far Western States and the Progressive representation, which will not be definitely decided until after the result of the Indianapolis conference is known, most places on the committee have already been filled.

It was said last night by a well-informed person that these, among others, would be members of the Campaign Committee: Vance C. McCormick, Chairman; Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, Henry Morgenthau of New York, Wilbur Marsh of Iowa, Frederick B. Lynch of Minnesota, Robert W. Wooley and Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia, Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey.

Neither Mr. Robins, Mr. Perkins, nor any member of the Hughes Campaign Committee would discuss the matter of Mr. Robins joining the Republican Party. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was in Washington. It was said, however, that a statement defining Mr. Robins's position would be forthcoming in a day or two. Mr. Robins lives in Chicago. It is known that he has had conferences with Mr. Hughes recently and that he has become a stanch admirer of the Republican candidate for President. He is said to have become much impressed with Mr. Hughes's personality and is thoroughly in accord with the candidate's views on many important subjects on which they have conferred.

Walsh Optimistic About West.

There was considerable activity about the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee yesterday, due to the fact that Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, to whom has just been given charge of the committee's Western headquarters in Chicago, and Carter Glass, Secretary of the committee, dropped in for a conference. Senator Walsh talked about political conditions in the States west of the Mississippi. All the reports that had come to him indicated, he said, that Montana would be safely Democratic this year.

"In the first place," he said, "this State has never enjoyed such a season of prosperity. The copper and zinc mines have enjoyed a rich harvest and an unusually large number of men are employed at wages that have been twice advanced with the increase in the price of copper. The Democratic candidates for Congress two years ago got a majority over the combined Republican and Progressive vote. There were no local issues involved and the result was a testimonial to the regard and esteem for the President throughout the State. His popularity has grown in a very marked degree since, so that on the whole the advantages are altogether with us in that State.

"Montana occupied after the election of 1912 a unique position politically. The State had a solid Democratic delegation in both houses of Congress and there was not a Democratic representative in either branch from any State touching Montana.

"However, two years ago, when Montana elected a Democratic Governor, Idaho elected a Democratic Governor and one Democratic Congressman. North Dakota has three times elected John Burke as Governor. These changes are evidences of a decided growth of Democracy that has been going on in the West for a number of years.

"We will doubtless secure the return of Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Senator Pittman of Nevada, and Senator Myers of Montana, whose seats are being contested, and there is an excellent chance of electing John Burke in North Dakota, Governor Kendrick in Wyoming, and ex-Senator Turner in the State of Washington."

Glass Sarcastic About Hughes.

Representative Glass said his duties in Washington had prevented his constant application to the work of the Secretary's office here in New York. He was compelled to return to Washington last night to look after important amendments to the Federal Reserve act now pending before the House. Asked as to his opinion of Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance, Mr. Glass said:

"The fact is that I had looked forward to Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance with not a little curiosity and apprehension which it was rather difficult to define, but I returned with great relief from reading the dreary speech of acceptance in one section of the New York newspapers to the decidedly more thrilling story of 'Seeing Hell Fire from a Tree Top,' by a French grenadier. I had heard Mr. Hughes's speech delivered many times in Congress, by Mondell in the House, and by Mr. Fall in the Senate. I had also read Mr. Hughes's speech in many leaves to print on Mexico, which appear in almost every issue of the Congressional Record. It is said by the friends of the Republican candidate that he will improve as the campaign progresses. I am sure that this is absolutely true, because he could not do any worse than he did at the start."

Another visitor at the Democratic headquarters yesterday was Niels Gron, who had charge of the Scandinavian-Republican Bureau in the McKinley campaign of 1896, and is known as a Republican campaign orator.

"In this world's crisis," said Mr. Gron, "I believe that hundreds of thousands of Scandinavians in the United States feel as I feel, namely, that there is but one issue before America, and for that matter, before civilization, that America shall not go to war. I hope the Scandinavian voters in this country, many of whom I have had the honor of addressing during previous campaigns, will realize their great opportunity of serving humanity by assisting President Wilson to keep America out of the war at all costs."

McADOO BARS POLITICS.

Warns Treasury Employes Against Activity in Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. — Secretary McAdoo today issued a warning to the employes in the Treasury Department against violations of the law in regard to participation in political campaigns. It is pointed out that Presidential appointees are barred by law from using their official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, to make any money contribution for political purposes to any other employe or officer of the United States, or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes, or to discriminate among their employes or applicants for any kind of political reasons.

Beyond these restrictions it is held that a Government officer or employe will be allowed to participate in a political campaign just as any private citizen would, except for the following limitations, which Secretary McAdoo today sent to all Government employes in his department in a circular. He will not be permitted:

1. To hold a position as a member or officer of any political committee that solicits funds.
2. To display such obtrusive partisanship as to cause public scandal.
3. To attempt to manipulate party primaries or conventions.
4. To use his position to bring about his selection as a delegate to conventions.
5. To act as Chairman of a political convention.
6. To assume the active conduct of a political campaign.
7. To use his position to interfere with an election or to affect the result thereof.
8. To neglect his public duties.

"It is not intended," adds Secretary McAdoo, "that Government service shall curtail or interfere with the exercise of a person's civic rights and duties as a citizen."

HUGHES IS ACCUSED OF DODGING FACTS

President's Cousin Says Ambassador Herrick Wished to Leave France.

INSISTED ON RETURNING

John L. Wilson Sure Col. Herrick Did Not Sanction Statement in Speech of Acceptance.

John L. Wilson, a cousin of President Wilson, in an interview yesterday, denounced as not in accordance with facts the reference made by Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, in his speech of acceptance to the recall of Myron T. Herrick of Ohio from his post as United States Ambassador to France. Mr. Wilson said that Ambassador Herrick was relieved because he wished to be relieved, and added that he himself had brought a great deal of persuasion to bear on Mr. Herrick in an effort to induce him to remain.

Here is what Mr. Hughes said in his speech at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening with reference to the recall of Mr. Herrick:

"Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people; and there was no better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed.

"Yet the Administration permitted itself to supersede him.

"This reference to the recall of Ambassador Herrick was not in accordance with facts," said the President's kinsman. "In fact, it was wholly unjustified.

"I visited Ambassador Herrick in Paris. He told me that he earnestly desired to be relieved. He told me he did not want to remain abroad any longer. He impressed on me that the sooner he could be discontinued as Ambassador to France the better it would suit him.

"He told me also of a letter he had received from the President, commending him for certain things he had done as Ambassador. Mr. Herrick said to me: 'The commendation I received from the Wilson Administration is far more generous than anything I ever received from the Republican Administration, which appointed me.'

"Not long after my visit to Ambassador Herrick, Mrs. Howe, the President's sister, was a guest at the Embassy. A member of Ambassador Herrick's family said to her: 'Mrs. Howe, won't you please use your influence with your brother to have the Ambassador called back. I know he doesn't want to stay any longer.'

The President's cousin said he had discussed at length with Ambassador Herrick the great opportunities in store for the man who served as the Envoy of Uncle Sam to the French Republic during the war. Mr. Herrick, nevertheless, he said, insisted that he was anxious to return to America.

"I know Colonel Herrick very well," said Mr. Wilson. "I know he is an honorable man and I feel sure that he cannot have sanctioned the statement made by Mr. Hughes in his speech at Carnegie Hall."

Mr. Wilson pointed out, moreover, that William G. Sharp of Ohio, who succeeded Mr. Herrick as United States Ambassador to France, had been appointed before the war began.

HUGHES WILL BE SPECIFIC.

Addresses on Western Trip to Advance Constructive Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 3.—Charles E. Hughes is hard at work on the series of addresses he will deliver on his Western tour, by which he expects to prove to the voters of the country that the general charges he made against the Wilson Administration in his speech of acceptance were built upon a foundation of stone.

It is understood that Mr. Hughes will take up these charges one by one and offer to the country his views on the proper constructive policies which, in his opinion, should be adopted. The Mexican situation will be one of the first to receive treatment, and Mr. Hughes probably will give definite expression as to his idea of the course which this nation should pursue.

The first of these addresses will be delivered on Monday night in Detroit, where both Wilson and Roosevelt have told the people about preparedness. Mr. Hughes hopes there to rouse the people to the need of a dominant Americanism. The addresses, it is understood, will be designed to shatter the criticism of opponents that he dealt largely in generalities in his acceptance speech at Carnegie Hall. By the time he has completed his 8,000-mile trip to the Coast and back, Mr. Hughes's friends are satisfied that there will be no longer doubt in the mind of any just where the nominee stands on every big issue of the campaign.

These friends point to the indorsement by Mr. Hughes of the proposed Federal amendment granting nationwide woman suffrage as an indication of the course he will pursue in giving open expression to his personal views on other topics.

Mr. Hughes has made a complete tabulation of the material at his disposal in preparing for the fight, and he is now ready, on the eve of his long, hard trip, to talk to the voters as a man who has made a thorough study of his topics and has arrived at definite convictions about the country's needs.

Mr. Hughes is confident that the people will follow his leadership. He is in fine spirits, and today appeared more rested than at any time since the nomination. He is sandwiching in a bit of exercise between hours of strenuous work, and he will start on his trip in vigorous health. His voice is in good shape.

Tonight Mr. Hughes sent a telegram to the Republican Senatorial and Congressional Committees which gave a reception in Washington, D. C., to National Chairman Willcox. In it he predicted victory. The telegram read:

Bridgehampton, N. Y., Aug. 3.

The Hon. William B. McKinley, Reception to Chairman Willcox, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

I wish it were possible for me to be present at the reception to Chairman Willcox and to join in this expression of confidence and esteem. It is very gratifying constantly to receive assurances of strong support, and I desire to express to the Republican Senators and Representatives my deep appreciation of their earnest co-operation. There has been no more important campaign in our recent history, and we have a rare opportunity to be of service to the country. I am glad to say that the outlook is most encouraging.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Many telegrams have been received by Mr. Hughes today congratulating him on his speech of acceptance. Here are seven of them:

Permit me to extend my hearty congratulations upon your speech of acceptance.
A. T. CLEARWATER, Kingston, N. Y.

I have just read your admirable unanswerable speech of acceptance and most heartily congratulate you.
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Mackinac Island, Mich.

You have stated the issues of this campaign with convincing force. Keep it up on the same lines and we will surely have 1896 over again.
HENRY L. STODDARD, New York.

My hearty congratulations on your acceptance address, which puts vital questions squarely before the public that they must decide on their merits. I do not doubt the result and will work hard for it.
F. R. HAZARD, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hearty congratulations and best wishes for a pleasant and successful journey on your Western tour.
ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Beverly Farms, Mass.

Your wonderfully straightforward speech last night is a foundation on which every true American can stand and fight for you. It means your election and a restored and reunited country.
ALEXANDER P. MOORE, Publisher Pittsburgh Leader, Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned was Progressive candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1912 and is now a Commissioner on the Illinois Public Utilities Commission. I shall take great pleasure in giving you my hearty support for President and believe you will be elected by a large majority. You will receive 90 per cent. of the former Progressive vote in Illinois.
FRANK H. FUNK, Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Hughes will remain at his Summer home until Saturday afternoon, when he will go to New York to catch an evening train for Niagara Falls. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hughes.

East Side Starts Seabury Boom.

The east side nonpartisan Seabury headquarters was established yesterday afternoon after a conference at 259 Madison Street. The plan of the conference, it was announced, was to interest men of independent politics in the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor of New York. Benjamin Greenstein presided at the conference and a member was appointed to call on Judge Seabury and elicit a statement in regard to his nomination.

Seabury Boomers to Saratoga.

A Special Committee of the Seabury League, headed by Alonzo G. McLaughlin, President of the organization, has been appointed to attend the unofficial Democratic State Convention on Aug. 11 at Saratoga to urge the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor.

SENATOR J. H. LEWIS TO FOLLOW HUGHES

Democratic Campaign Orator Will Duplicate Nominee's Western Itinerary.

BRYAN NOT COMING EAST

First Speech in Ohio in October—Lansing Not to Join Big Speakers' Galaxy in Maine.

William J. Bryan sent word yesterday to Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of the Speakers' Bureau at headquarters that he was prepared to give practically all his time from Oct. 1 until Election Day to the Wilson campaign.

Mr. Bryan, it is understood, will not come East. His speeches will be made in the Middle West, where he is popular. A comprehensive itinerary is being prepared for him, taking in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Mr. Bryan will probably make his first speech in Ohio.

The Democrats are planning to pit United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois against Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, on the stump. Senator Lewis has told Director Cummings that he is willing to go on the trail of Mr. Hughes immediately after Congress adjourns. An itinerary that will take him to the Pacific Coast and back over the route which Mr. Hughes will follow on his first Western campaign is already in process of preparation.

It has been definitely decided that President Wilson will not take active part in the Maine campaign. Nor, it was learned yesterday, will Secretary of State Lansing, as first announced, go into Maine to defend President Wilson's foreign policy. It is understood that the subject has been up for discussion at some of the Cabinet meetings, and that a conclusion was reached that campaigning would hardly be consistent with the silence imposed by diplomacy, particularly at a time when an unguarded utterance might bring on a crisis in the foreign relations of the country.

That the Democratic campaign in Maine will be the liveliest one in the history of that State, and, possibly, more active than the campaign conducted in any State in a Presidential election since the days of the late Mark Hanna, was indicated by a partial list of speakers made public at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee yesterday. The list includes five members of the President's Cabinet, five deputies from Cabinet departments, one Governor, one United States Senator, and eight Congressmen. Mr. Cummings said last night that there would be added several United States Senators who had indicated their willingness to campaign through Maine, as well as other campaign orators of magnitude.

Here is the partial list made public yesterday: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William M. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of Navy; A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Samuel J. Graham, Assistant Attorney General; Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, Representatives George F. O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, W. A. Cullop of Indiana, Richard Olney, Jr., of Massachusetts, John J. Casey of Pennsylvania, Harry L. Gandy of South Dakota, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, Clement Brumbaugh of Ohio, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas, and ex-Congressman Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut.

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE NO MORE.

Women Amalgamate with Hughes Alliance Auxiliary.

The Women's Roosevelt League, of which Miss Alice Carpenter is the head, was amalgamated yesterday with the Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance. Those comprising the league will work as members of the Hughes Alliance with the same amount of fervor that Colonel Roosevelt is expected to show for the election of Hughes.

Although not mentioned in the official announcements, it was said at Republican National Headquarters yesterday that the Roosevelt League was loath to lose its identity, but that the managers of the Hughes Alliance had stood firm in their insistence that the name of no one else, not even that of the Colonel, could designate a body that was working for the election of the Republican nominee.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary in the Hotel Astor that the work of organizing the women's branch of the alliance had just been completed in Utah. In the twelve States where women are to vote for President, there will be no auxiliaries, the women becoming regular members of the Hughes Alliance on equal footing with the men. This has been decided upon because the work of the auxiliary in States where women haven't the vote is to be somewhat different from the work in States where they may cast the ballot.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, one of the two members of the Board of Control of the New York State Hughes Alliance, said that while the women in the suffrage States could do their part by voting, the women of the East had a job of education before them.

The anti-suffragists, who are members of the Hughes Alliance, have not had much to say on Mr. Hughes's stand. It was said they might have something to say later.

"Mr. Hughes's declaration for suffrage will not make an appreciable difference in the Eastern States," said Miss Esther Lape. "We feel pretty certain that in the West the various sections of the woman's party will cooperate with the Hughes Alliance.

While the women of the Hughes Alliance are going ahead busily with their plans, a series of meetings is being held at the home of Miss M. Cecilia Gaffney, Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, for the purpose of establishing Wilson and Marshall clubs in New York. Mrs. Eila O'Gorman Stanton, one of the Vice Presidents of the Women's Democratic League, with headquarters in Washington, and Miss Gaffney, announced yesterday plans for a vigorous campaign by New York women for the re-election of President Wilson. Mrs. William Cullop, wife of Representative Cullop of Indiana, is President of the league. Other officers are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Edward L. Taylor, Mrs. Marie Keough, Mrs. John G. Baker, Mrs. William Kettner, Mrs. Randolf D. Hopkins, Mrs. Beverly Buchanan, Mrs. Mary C. Adams, Mrs. W. L. Hancock, Mrs. Charles G. Steinmyer, Mrs. James Pryor Garvin, Mrs. Harry L. Edmonds, Mrs. L. B. Moran, Mrs. Edward M. House, and Mrs. Frank S. White.

Further details of the New York organizations will be announced within a few days.

Harlem Works for Seabury.

The Democratic Club of Harlem at a meeting at 2,322 Eighth Avenue on Wednesday night unanimously adopted a resolution advocating the nomination of Justice Samuel Seabury for Governor. Register John J. Hopper, Executive Chairman, who presided, appointed a Campaign Committee of sixty members, all prominent residents of Harlem. A special meeting of this committee has been called for Aug. 9 to begin an active canvass.

G. O. P. QUITS THE ASTOR.

Bureaus and Committees All in the Guaranty Building Now.

The Republican National Campaign Committee moved its headquarters yesterday from the Hotel Astor to the new Guaranty Building, 511 Fifth Avenue. The Hughes Alliance will also find headquarters elsewhere, and such rooms as will be kept at the Hotel Astor hereafter will be for the exclusive use of Charles E. Hughes himself.

Before leaving for Washington National Chairman William R. Willcox reiterated a denial that any Western campaign manager in Chicago would be selected until he reached there, probably on Sunday. The Chairman plans to go West with Mr. Hughes tomorrow.

Ralph D. Cole of Findlay, Ohio, took charge of the Republican Speakers' Bureau yesterday.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, sent a letter to the Hughes Alliance of Richmond County, last night, declaring for Hughes.

MISS GORDON FOR WILSON.

Head of Southern Suffragists Indorses His Stand on the Issue.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Miss Kate Gordon, President of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, issued a statement today praising President Wilson for his stand for State action on suffrage, and declaring that Democratic women voters would not be deceived by Mr. Hughes's "bait of a Federal amendment as a short cut to woman suffrage."

MOOSE WON'T NAME ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Continued from Page 1.

dividual membership by a collusive undertaking with the Republican Party to deliver our party strength to the Republican Presidential ticket.

The course of the National Committee has been emphatically repudiated in every State where there has been free discussion and action.

This conference is the culminating protest in the party against the treasonable attempt to put it out of existence as a national party and to deliver its vote for the Republican Party. The Progressive Party cannot be delivered. The attempt to do so has already recoiled upon its authors, and covered them with discredit and confusion.

It is the sense of this conference that the action of the individual Progressives on the Presidency should be left to their individual judgment and conscience. Any effort to dictate the action of individual Progressives must of necissity fail, and this conference recognizes the capacity and the resolve of every Progressive to make up his own mind and to determine his own course.

We have considered carefully the question of heading a new convention and completing our national ticket. The difficulties in the way of this course are at this late day insuperable. The fact that the party machinery in many States is in the control of servile committeemen who were involved in the scheme to deliver the party to the Republicans, the further fact that the campaign is already so far advanced, and that more time will be required to assemble the party in convention, all have combined to bring us to the conclusion that a second convention of the party this year is impracticable.

The conference has authorized the appointment of a committee and has confided to it the duty of taking appropriate measures to preserve our party's existence, and to make vigorous electoral contests. This committee will later announce a national conference of the party to be held at some convenient place after the election. At this conference, ways and means will be considered for the maintenance of our party and the carrying forward of its great mission.

The conference instructed the Chairman to demand from the Treasurer of the Progressive Party an accounting of the funds contributed to the Bull Moose cause and a list of outstanding pledges and to ascertain whether any of the money has been expended for the benefit of any other political organization, and if so to take such steps as may be necessary to recover the funds.

In the debate over a motion by T. B. Sothain of Michigan to issue a call for the reassembling of the party's National Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate Burton Vance of Kentucky referred to Theodore Roosevelt as "a traitor" to the Progressive Party. Later the motion was withdrawn after a discussion lasting several hours.

John M. Parker tonight sent a telegram to Oscar S. Straus of New York protesting against a letter sent out on it is alleged, has been sent to Progressives throughout the country, asking contributions for the Hughes campaign fund.

The conference devoted some time considering a plan which contemplates reading out of the party all those National Committeemen who are now supporting Hughes, but finally abandoned the idea.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, Progressive nominee for Vice President, received an ovation when he stepped to the platform to address the conference. He was cheered when he said:

"In the past it was charged that we were controlled by two men, one as leader and the other was credited with buying us. Thank God nobody owns the Progressive Party today."

Mr. Parker reviewed the history of the party, praised the platform adopted at the national convention last June and urged that steps be taken to perpetuate the party. He severely criticised the National Committee for indorsing Hughes.

Store Open Until 1 P. M. Saturday

CLEARANCE
Summer Apparel for
Extra Size or Stout Figures

(35½ to 58 bust; 30 to 49 waist.)
Those who have delayed replenishing their Summer wardrobes can now save 30% to 60% on dainty, cool, becoming

Dresses, Suits, Tub or Silk Skirts, Silk or Rain Coats
Bathing Suits

and every item of apparel. Long or short waisted models, made to fit and become stout figures.

Dresses	$1.95 to 98.00
Suits	15.00 to 35.00
Coats & Wraps	7.85 to 59.75
Waists	.95 to 16.50
Skirts	1.95 to 10.75
Negligees	1.95 to 34.75
Sacques	1.45 to 5.45
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 10.75

Corsets and Underwear

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Offer —for immediate "close-out"—to-day

Small groups of garments—the last of many lines.

LINEN & CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $50—at $15
SILK & CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $95—at $28 & $35
SUMMER DRESSES—Formerly to $45—at $18
SILK & SATIN WRAPS—Formerly to $125—at $35
LINEN, CRETONNE & PIQUE SKIRTS—Formerly to $15—at $6
SUMMER BLOUSES—Formerly to $12—at $4
COUNTRY & GARDEN HATS—Formerly to $35—at $10

Smart French Veilings—Parasols—Silk and Beaded Bags—Hair Ornaments—Exclusive Bathing Costumes, etc.—at Half and Less.

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

Men's Sack Suits
will be offered To-day, Friday, at
$15.00 and 18.50
Value $25.00 Value $30.00

These suits are from one of the best makers of Men's Clothing, presenting an excellent choice of semi and form-fitting models, distinctively tailored and finished in fancy mixtures, checks, stripes, plaids or plain weaves; some quarter silk lined; all sizes from 34 to 46 chest measure.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
On Sale Today 9.00 A. M.
Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor Broadway

Smart and Breezy
"Kool Krash" Suits
For Men, $6.24

The Identical Grade that Sells Elsewhere for $8.50 and $10.00.

Cool Clothes in hot weather are a necessity. At the prices we charge they're actually an economy!

Buy one today! Don't cheat yourself out of comfort any longer

"Kool Krash" is a high grade, durable, cold-water shrunk material, and the suits are tailored in the season's most popular style—the "Pinch-back"—as well as the conservative 3-button sack. They sell at prices far below those of ordinary "extra" suits, and the degree of cool comfort you will get out of them is worth many times their small cost. For the country, the seashore or for business, these suits are equally well adapted. They may be had in a variety of colors, such as tans, browns and grays, plain, striped or mixtures. All sizes are in stock.

The Summer Suits of Elegance

Men's Silk Shantung Suits at $13.75

Smart in appearance, indicative of good taste, and delightfully cool. Light tan in color, lining that has been skeletonized to the last degree and a wearing quality that makes them a good buy at Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" price, **$13.75.**

Clearance of

Men's and Young Men's Suits, $12.75

Were $14.75, 16.75, 18.50 and 19.75

An extensive clearance of fine Summer Suits. A remarkable opportunity to buy suits that are strictly up-to-date in cut and material at a price far lower than usual. Mostly mixtures in regular or Norfolk models in all sizes, although the range of sizes is not complete in any one style.

Only one and one-half days left in this Sale of
Saks Suits
Reduced from
$28, $25, $23, $20—to
$17
but ten minutes is all you need for a satisfactory selection

¶ The assortments are thinned out, we admit—*Saks Suit Sales don't beg for buyers.* But there is still a sufficient variety of clever models and smart fabrics to give a man a handsome run for his money, provided he comes in now. All this season's merchandise, up-to-the-very-minute of masculine modes, fresh from our counters, and, in fact, still on the selfsame counters where our semi-annual season overtook their former prices. Come in now. *A small charge for alterations.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Founded 1827
Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Closing Out Today
In the Men's Department
High Class Summer Furnishings
At 25 to 40% off former prices

Men's Silk Shirts
Sleeve Alterations Free of Charge
Comprising fine grades of Peau de Cygnes, Crepes and Novelty Silks, from our regular stock, reduced lower than any previous sale. *Real Values $6.50 to $7.50* 4.95
3 for 14.00

Men's Newest Plain Four-in-Hands
Finest Quality Pure Silks
All the rich and deep plain shades, as well as the new French and Pastel colorings, made especially for us; satin bands at neck. *Value $1.00* .60
½ doz. for 3.25

Men's Negligee Shirts
Sleeve Alterations Free of Charge
Unusually fine grades of mercerized fabrics and fine Novelty Woven Madras—all the finest makes from our own stock; Soft Cuffs. *Real values $2.00 and $2.50* 1.55
3 for 4.50

Men's Superior Neckwear
Chiefly Imported Ties
Plain colors, neat stripes, Novelties, Stripes, Polka Dots, Neat Figures and Grenadines—mostly all are either imported scarfs or from imported silks. *Regularly $2.00 and $2.50* 1.35
3 for 3.75

HOME RUN TAP IN EIGHTH INNING GIVES GIANTS A VICTORY OVER THE CUBS

MERKLE'S RAP PUTS BRUINS TO FLIGHT

Circuit Clout in Eighth Repulses Chicago Invaders in the Initial Fray, 1 to 0.

THE GIANTS ARE OUTHIT

Connect for Only Three Safe Bingles While Cubs Are Batting Seven Off Pitcher Perritt.

With a terrific drive into the bleacher seats in left field for a home run, Fred Merkle, the elongated New York first baseman, repulsed the invasion of the Polo Grounds by Joe Tinker's frivolous Cubs yesterday afternoon, and gave the Giants a victory over the Windy City team, 1 to 0.

Merkle's lusty wallop came in the eighth stanza of one of the prettiest games seen on Coogan's Bluff this season, and just when spectators and players alike were whetting their appetites for an extra-inning event.

The Giants were outbatted almost two to one and outfielded. Poll Perritt, the lanky twirler, took the mound for the Giants and Jim Vaughn, Tinker's trustworthy southpaw, was the Chicago twirler. Although Vaughn had much the better of the argument, excellent fielding when trouble threatened, saved the day for the McGrawites.

The Cubs touched the delivery of our own Poll for a grand total of seven hits, three of which were corralled by the diminutive Zelder, who yesterday guarded second base. But for all of this, in addition to a couple of full-grown errors, one by the newly-acquired Charley Herzog, and the other by Arthur Fletcher, the Cubs failed in their attempts to get a runner past the third station.

The Giants collected only three hits, yet they eked out a victory. Surely baseball is peculiar.

Two New Cubs Exhibited.

It was the first appearance of Outfielder Kelly and Shortstop Wortman in their new Chicago regalia and they disported themselves according to all recognized rules and regulations. Indeed, so imbued was Wortman with that well-known quality "pep," that he came near being transferred to the disabled list. In the second frame he went tearing madly across the field after Benny Kauff's foul fly back of third base and brought up with a considerable bump against the concrete boxes. He was shaken up, but returned to his position.

Zelder, the first Chicagoan to face Perritt as the game started, rapped out a clean single to right field. He reached second on Flack's out, Herzog to Merkle, and camped on third while Herzog was retiring Mann. But that's as far as he or any other Chicago runner got during the game. In the second frame two Cubs managed to get on safely. Baier on a single to left field, and Wilson by means of the only pass Perritt issued, but snappy fielding forestalled more encroachments, and in the third session the side was retired in one, two, three order.

Fletcher's largest error in the fourth inning gave the local fans cause for worry for a spasm. Zimmerman started this session with a single through short to left field, and Kelly hit the sphere to Fletcher, who fumbled the ball, and both runners reached the sacks. Zimmerman was forced out at third on Saier's grounder to Perritt, and the latter was retired at second on Wortman's grounder to Doyle. This dampened Chicago's hopes considerably, but they were smashed completely when Wilson fanned the air for the third out.

Zimmerman Causes a Scare.

There was never any further danger of a Cub score, although the Bruins added to their collection of hits. Heinie Zimmerman gave evidences of becoming troublesome in the sixth inning, when he bounded around the base-paths at a sixty-mile clip after Herzog had thrown wild to Merkle to get him at first. But Merkle whipped the ball over to third in time to catch him sliding into the bag.

Aside from Merkle's four-ply wallop, which won the game, there were several other plays worthy of note. Mann made two dazzling running catches of flies in the fifth inning, which robbed Merkle and Fletcher of what looked like sure hits. Flack also made a wonderful catch of Herzog's fly to right field in the seventh inning, and in the third session Perritt was deprived of a safety by Zimmerman's one-hand stop of his grounder. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Herzog,3b	3	0	0	4	5
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	4	4
Harlden,c	3	0	0	3	1
Perritt,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	27	1	3	27	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,2b	4	0	3	2	2
Flack,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Kelly,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Saier,1b	4	0	1	11	0
W'tman,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Wilson,c	3	0	0	3	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	1
aArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	7	24	12

a-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Fletcher, Zimmerman.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Robertson. Home run—Merkle. Stolen bases—Merkle, Wortman. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Perritt, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES BUSY WITH BATS.

Pound Doak and Watson Hard, Downing Cardinals by 10 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Philadelphia hit the deliveries of Doak and Watson hard today and defeated St. Louis by 10 to 4. Luderus led in the attack with a home run and two singles, while Beck and Wilson also cracked out three hits each. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Byrne,3b	3	1	0	0	3
Good,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	2	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	4	2	3	14	1
Bancroft,ss	4	2	3	4	5
Burns,c	4	2	2	0	3
Bender,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	35	10	14	27	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Beck,3b	4	0	3	3	2
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Smith,rf	1	1	0	2	0
Miller,1b	3	2	0	8	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	5	5
Wilson,cf	4	0	3	2	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	5	1
Betzel,2b	4	0	2	1	3
Doak,p	2	0	0	0	3
Watson,p	1	0	0	0	1
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	24	18

a-Batted for Watson in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Hornsby, Bescher.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	3	—10	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Beck, Paskert, Niehoff (2), Bender. Home run—Luderus. Stolen bases—

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT
THE CIGAR LUXURIOUS
2 FOR 25c 3 FOR 25c 10c STRAIGHT
WATCH FOR THE NEXT!

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Cicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 2; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington at Chicago.
(Called end of first inning; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	34	.626
Philadelphia	52	39	.571
Boston	50	38	.568
New York	47	44	.516
Chicago	45	52	.464
Pittsburgh	40	51	.440
St. Louis	44	56	.440
Cincinnati	39	60	.394

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	58	42	.580
Boston	56	41	.577
Cleveland	54	44	.551
New York	53	45	.541
Detroit	53	49	.520
Washington	49	47	.510
St. Louis	50	49	.505
Philadelphia	19	75	.202

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

REDS AND BRAVES DIVIDE.

Matty's Clan Gets First Game by 3 to 1, but Loses Second by 5 to 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Cincinnati won the first game today by 3 to 1 and Boston the second by 5 to 3. In the ninth inning of the first contest Mitchell, batting for Schulz, hit for two bases with the sacks filled and scored three runs. Red Smith made the second game secure for Boston in the first inning by driving to deep centre for a home run with the bases full. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,ss,3b	5	0	2	2	0
Rousch,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Chase,1b,2b	4	0	1	4	1
Roush,lf	4	0	1	3	0
McKech'e,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Emmer,ss	2	0	1	0	1
Louden,2b,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Wingo,c	3	1	0	6	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	1	2
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
aFisher	1	0	1	0	0
bClarke	1	0	1	0	0
cMitchell	1	0	1	0	0
dSchneider	0	1	0	0	0
Mosely,p	0	0	0	0	0
Huhn,1b	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	8	27	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Marany'e,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Evers,2b	4	1	1	0	7
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Konetz'y,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Snodgr's,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0
eConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
rCollins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	27	10

a-Batted for Toney in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Emmer in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
e-Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
f-Batted for Blackburn in ninth inning.
Errors—Emmer, Maranville, (2.) Evers, Barnes.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Emmer, Mitchell. Three-base hits—Smith, Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Magee, Snodgrass. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 6 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Schulz, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Mosely, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Barnes, 8 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Toney, 6; by Schulz, 1; by Mosely, 1; by Barnes, 3. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	1	1	2	1
Evers,2b	2	0	0	2	1
F'patrick,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Snodgr's,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Blackb'n,c	2	0	1	8	0
Allen,p	3	0	2	0	5
Total	32	5	8	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Rousch,cf	5	1	0	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	3	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Roush,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Louden,2b	4	1	1	8	3
Emmer,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Clarke,c	3	0	1	2	0
Mosely,p	3	0	0	0	3
aFisher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	3	10	24	13

a-Batted for Mosely in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hits—Louden, Griffith, Groh. Home runs—Smith, Magee. Stolen bases—Neale, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Mosely, 6; off Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mosely, 8 hits, 5 runs in eight innings; off Allen, 10 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mosely, 2; by Allen, 8. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Dodgers Get Shortstop from Denver.

The Dodgers have a new shortstop, but he will not be available until after the close of the Western League season in September. His name is Kelleher and he is 22 years old and now playing with the Denver club. Kelleher is hitting the ball at a .339 clip. He leads the Western League in runs scored, and is said to be a fast base traveler. Kelleher bats and throws right handed, weighs 165 pounds, and is 5 feet 9½ inches tall. President Ebbets wanted his services at once, but the Denver club would not let him go.

Pirates Release Babe Adams.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 3.—Adams, pitcher for the Pittsburgh National League baseball club, was today given his unconditional release. Waivers were asked on him several days ago, but none of the clubs in the major leagues signed him.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Scranton, 6; Elmira, 1.
Albany, 7; Utica, 1, (first game.)
Utica, 4; Albany, 3, (second game.)
Harrisburg, 1; Syracuse, 0.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 11; Lowell, 5.
Portland, 3; Hartford, 1.
New London, 9; Lawrence, 3.
New Haven, 4; Springfield, 1.
Bridgeport, 7; Lynn, 5.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Louisville, 8; Toledo, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
Columbus, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 8; Atlanta, 5.
Birmingham, 6; Chattanooga, 0.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
(Second game.)
Mobile, 4; Memphis, 3.
Little Rock, 2; New Orleans, 1.

DESCENDING YANKS TUMBLE ONCE MORE

Yield to Tigers by 2 to 1 After Hard Battle—Shocker and Aragon Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—The best thing the Yankees are doing these hot days is to play a close game with their opponents. They played one with the Tigers today, and, as was the case with their six immediately preceding contests, it was a losing game. The Tigers won by 2 to 1, but until their second run had spread itself all over the home plate they were not one bit a superior team to the Yankees.

There was a man on third for Detroit in the ninth, with one out. Russell, who had a speedy, baffling saliva ball and showed fine pitching by sustaining the Yankees in their warfare, had just struck out a man, with the Tiger on third, and Young, a weak batter, was at the plate.

Young cut a grounder to Gedeon. It came to Gedeon with a true hop, and Joe clutched it eagerly. Veach—it was he who was on third—was plunging to the plate. Gedeon's throw beat him a yard, and was caught cleanly by Walters. Walters had Veach blocked off and put the ball on him, but Walters is a small man and Veach a big one. Veach slid in with all the weight and momentum he had. The impact jarred the ball from Walters's grip, and O'Loughlin, who had called Veach out, had to call him safe.

The Yankees battled with spirit and aggressiveness, but they couldn't hit. Weakness with the bat assailed them just as it has all through their losing streak. Two runs are the most they have made in any one of their last seven games. The pitching they are receiving is above reproach. Russell was fine today, but his mates didn't do anything to the opposing pitcher. Even if they did little to Coveleskie, it was as much as Detroit got to Russell. They outfielded the Detroits, but the slip in the ninth was fatal.

The pitchers showed their mettle in the first inning. Miller was safe on Bush's fumble, then was doubled when Baumann grounded to Vitt. Peck followed a walk with a steal, and Pipp grounded to Young. Vitt was thrown out by Gedeon, Bush walked, Burns fanned, Cobb singled, Veach was passed purposely and Harper was thrown out by Pipp.

Several times the Yankees had a man on base with none or one out, but the only injury they did to Coveleskie was in the fourth inning. For once they came through with a hit in a pinch. Baumann singled, reached third on a couple of outs and was batted home by Oldring.

For six innings that one run looked big enough to win. In the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth innings together only one man reached first base on Russell. It was pitching par excellence and was supported by perfect fielding. Bush took a walk in the sixth and went to second on Burns's out. Cobb left him by striking out. Russell merely gave Ty a cold stare and whiffed him.

New York's scoring began with a pass to Harper in the seventh, with one out, although Russell did good work in a pinch. Hits by Young and Crawford brought Harper home. Then two were left, Hellman flying to Miller and Vitt to Oldring. Boland, who succeeded Coveleskie, was fully as effective, showing that the Yankees look alike to all pitchers.

Veach opened the ninth with a triple. Russell, his nerve still with him, struck out Harper and would have had Veach at the plate if Walters had held on. Gedeon was in no angelic frame of mind at losing. He followed the play to the plate, picked up the ball as it rolled away from Walters and eased himself of some of his soreness by throwing it over the grandstand into the next ward.

The management of the Yankees is not letting slide any chances to strengthen the team and offset the damage caused by the number of cripples on the club roster. Donovan hopes he soon will have the Yankee ship clear of the rocks. For one thing he had word from Nick Cullop today that the crack southpaw is ready to take the field again and will resume on Saturday. Cullop tore a muscle in his side several weeks ago.

Furthermore, Donovan has recalled Urban Shocker, the pitcher who has been the sensation of the International League, and Aragon, the Cuban infielder. Shocker was turned over to Toronto last Spring and Aragon to Richmond. The latter has been doing capital work. He and Shocker will report in a few days. Artie Hofman is due from Chicago tomorrow. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Bush,ss	2	0	0	2	1
Burns,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Cobb,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Harper,rf	3	1	0	3	0
Stange,c	2	0	0	1	1
Baker,c	2	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	4
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
bHellman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	4	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Baumann,ss	4	1	1	0	1
P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Mullen,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Walters,c	3	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	29	1	4	*25	11

a-Batted for Boland in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in the seventh inning.
*Winning run made with one out in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, (2,) Walters.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2	
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Gedeon. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Russell. Double play—Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 4; off Coveleskie, 1; off Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Coveleskie, 4 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Boland, no hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Russell, 7; by Coveleskie, 1; by Boland, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

BROWNS GET THIRTEENTH.

Keep Up Winning Streak, Trimming Red Sox by 3 to 2 in Tenth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—St. Louis made it thirteen straight by taking the first game of the series from Boston here today by 3 to 2. In the second inning Walker hit into the left field bleachers for a home run. St. Louis won in the tenth. Tobin singled, Sisler doubled, Pratt was passed purposely, Scott threw out Marsans, but Tobin scored on the play. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Austin,3b	5	1	0	0	3
Miller,rf	2	0	1	1	1
aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
bTobin,rf	1	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	5	0	2	19	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	2	5
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	2	3
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	1	7
Koob,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	37	3	6	30	20

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Barry,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Walker,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	3
Agnew,c	3	0	0	6	2
Thomas,c	1	0	0	2	0
Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	4
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	6*	28	16

*Koob out, bunted strike foul; two out when winning run was made.
a-Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for Rumler in the eighth inning.
Errors—Gardner, Scott, Agnew.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Pratt, Sisler, Lewis. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Shotton, Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3; off Mays, 2; off Koob, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 6 hits, 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Koob, 6 hits, 2 runs in ten innings; off Mays, 2 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; by Mays, 1; by Koob, 1. Passed ball—Agnew. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

ROBINS FIND PIRATES EASY.

Continue Slaughter Where Giants Left Off, Winning by 7 to 2.

The Dodgers gave an example of "keeping up with the Joneses" on Ebbets Field yesterday. McGraw's men had manhandled the Pirates for a whole series, and by the way the Brooklynites started out in the initial fray the Buccaneers are likely to fare no better on the other side of the big bridge. The score in favor of Brooklyn was 7 to 2, and the home team had the satisfaction of driving one pitcher from the hill, only to treat his successor even more roughly.

Residents along the Brooklyn waterfront kept a sharp lookout all morning for the submarine Bremen, but what they saw was the rakish craft bearing the pirate crew from the Polo Grounds, via Spuyten Duyvil and Gowanus Canal. There was blood in the eyes of the Buccaneers and they were just itching for a chance to make the league leaders walk the plank, but after the mercantile crew had repelled the attacks of the invaders for seven innings they got busy themselves and sent the Pirates running down the gangplank and yelling for help.

For the first seven innings it was a pitchers' battle, with Frank Miller of the Pirates the first to crack under the strain. The Robins threw their grappling irons aboard the pirate craft and Jake Daubert was the first to climb aboard with a single that led eventually to four Dodgers crossing the plate. Miller had done very well, showing a change of pace that resulted in only three hits up to the time of the concerted attack in the seventh. Four hits in this sector caused his retirement, but his successor, Kantlehner, had his left-handed delivery whaled for three more hits in the solitary inning that he essayed.

Through the fruitless periods the Dodgers had been playing with calm confidence, waiting for the torch that was to explode the bomb and wreck the Pirates' hopes. Daubert touched the fuse in the seventh when he ambled to first on an infield hit. Wheat volleyed out a deep single to left field. Commander Robinson ordered Cutshaw to bunt and he bunted to beat the band, reaching second base. Daubert trotted over the plate. Stengel was passed purposely, filling the bases. Then Mowrey brought in Wheat and Cutshaw home with a single to left field. Olson sacrificed, advancing Stengel, who scored on Miller's sacrifice fly to Schultz. Cheney ended the fun by hitting to the pitcher.

After Schultz had raised a fly that Wheat gathered, the Pirates began a counterattack in the eighth. Stengel's good stop of McCarthy's hard right field liner kept the batter on first. Then McCarthy went to second on Fischer's infield hit. Costello, pinch-hitting for Miller, was an easy out. Olson to Daubert, but both runners advanced. Baird singled to centre, bringing home McCarthy and Fischer.

Johnston greeted Kantlehner with a single to right and Daubert beat out a bunt to open the eighth. Wheat sacrificed and Cutshaw followed suit, Johnston scoring.

Stengel came to bat then and, being annoyed by the man handling the tallybox, he swung one around that went clear to the scoreboard, allowing him to scamper home for his second circuit run in two days. Daubert scored ahead of him. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	3	1	2	0	0
Daubert,1b	4	2	3	11	2
Wheat,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	2	1	2	3
Stengel,rf	3	2	1	0	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Olson,ss	2	0	1	3	2
O. Miller,c	2	0	1	5	1
Cheney,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	26	7	10	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Carey,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	0	1	0
H'chman,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	0	4	2
Schultz,lf	4	0	2	2	1
McCarthy,ss	3	1	2	3	0
Fischer,c	2	0	0	5	0
F. Miller,p	2	0	0	1	4
K'tlehner,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	12

a-Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
Errors—Olson, (2,) Schultz.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	—7	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Schultz, Daubert, Cutshaw. Home run—Stengel. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Olson, Wheat. Double plays—Farmer, (unassisted,) Olson and Mowrey. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off F. Miller, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off F. Miller, 7 hits, 4 runs in seven innings; off Kantlehner, 3 hits, 3 runs in one inning; off Cheney, 2 runs. Struck out—By F. Miller, 4; by Cheney, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

INDIANS TAKE THE FIRST.

Start Their Series with the Mackmen by Winning by 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Cleveland won the opening game of the series with Philadelphia today by 3 to 1, Bagby being more effective with men on bases than Bush. Bagby also aided in his own victory by making a triple and scoring Cleveland's first run. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Chapman,3b	2	2	0	3	2
Roth,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Wamb'sg,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Turner,2b	3	0	1	0	1
Daly,c	3	0	0	7	1
Bagby,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	28	3	6	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	1	2	2
Murnane,1b	3	0	0	11	0
McElwee,3b	4	0	2	1	4
King,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Haley,c	3	0	0	4	2
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	1	7	24	14

Errors—Roth, Walsh.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Roth. Three-base hits—Bagby, Walsh, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, McElwee. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Stolen bases—Roth, Smith. Double play—Witt and McInnis. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Bush, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. First base on balls—Off Bush, 3. Struck out—By Bagby, 4; by Bush, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

STALLINGS IS SUSPENDED.

Banned Three Days for Remark to Umpire—Braves Protest.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—George T. Stallings, manager of the Boston Nationals, today received notification of his suspension for three days by President Tener of the league, for words addressed to Umpire Rigler after yesterday

KATOURA LEADS IN N. Y. Y. C. RACE

KATOURA IS FIRST IN RACE OF N. Y. Y. C.

Tod's Craft Reverses Result of Previous Day by Defeating Plant's Elena.

OKEE WINS THREE RACES

Gets Alumni Cup for Sloops, Is Victor in Her Class, and Beats Aleda in Special Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—The New York Yacht Club finished the second day of its cruise here with a smart run for the thirty-nine miles from New Haven Harbor, all the yachts being across the finish line before 6 o'clock. Robert E. Tod's Katoura led the fleet across the line, finishing at 5:32:31, and beating Morton F. Plant's schooner, Elena, by 8 minutes and 53 seconds, completely reversing the result of the first day's race.

In spite of this fact, George W. Scott's Miladi, in receipt of a very considerable handicap and the last of the twelve racing schooners to finish, won the Navy Alumni Cup for schooners. The winner of the Alumni Cup race for sloops was the thirty-footer Okee, belonging to L. Gordon Hamersly of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is now at the Mexican frontier.

Okee also won the race for her class, beating Adois a minute and one second, the latter being a minute and sixteen seconds in front of Nautilus, with Lena in turn only thirty-seven seconds behind. Okee also won the special race against Aleda, for though the latter beat her five minutes and five seconds, actual time, Okee had nine minutes and five seconds the best of it on the handicap.

Maisie had an easy victory in the race between the eleven forty-footers, winning from Black Duck by two minutes and thirty-one seconds, the latter a minute and fifty-seven seconds ahead of Squaw, who in turn beat Jessica eighteen seconds, with Zilph, winner on Wednesday, seven seconds later across the line.

Samuri, which was the first across the line at the start of the fifties, was never headed during the race and won fro mCarolina by a minute and four seconds, reversing the result of the day before. The latter, in spite of the fact that she had her spinnaker ripped when off Bartlett's Reef, beat Ventura by a minute and twenty-six seconds, Grayling, which had never been in the fight, brought up the rear of her class, as Mr. Morgan, who sailed her, had made the mistake of hugging the shore too closely at a time when all the fleet was practically becalmed off Sachem's Head.

Aurora Wins Again.

Aurora, which had beaten Winsome by a second in the race from Glen Cove to New Haven yesterday, had an easy victory today, getting across the line four minutes and forty-six seconds ahead of Winsome, with which she had a scrappy match up to the time the pair reached Cornfield Point, when Aurora drew away in the stiff breeze and got such a lead that when they died away she could not be overtaken.

George Kulenkampff and his crew, with Les Mona, yesterday's winner in the sloop class, was out early, and when the starting signal was blown at 9:40 was the first to cross the line. She was on the starboard tack, with sheets eased to port, close to the weather end of the line, and moving at a fair rate of speed on her flying start. Just to leeward were Banzai and Okee, with Silhouette at the extreme lee of the nine starters in the first series, which included the Aleda of the P sloops and Alice of the N class, neither of which had competitors of her own rating.

Adios, one of the thirties, carried a balloon sail which the wind barely seemed to fill. The Alice was so far to leeward that she was twelve minutes behind Les Mona in making her official start.

Eleven of the forties started on the second signal, with Pampero, sailed by Billy Swan, first across the line and at the weather end. The others got away well together, except Jessica, which was ten minutes late and barely moving as she went across at the leeward end of the line.

Wind Drops Altogether.

Most of the squadron held well to the north shore of the Sound, a few of the more adventurous hoping for a shift of the wind to southerly, keeping well off shore, all drifting and bucking the tide in their effort to get to the eastward. The wind kept lessening in force until the yachts had reached Sachems' Head, with Falners Island four miles away, where, at about 1 o'clock, it died away entirely.

Meantime the yachts near the shore were getting an easterly wind, while those further out had a southerly slant. While these conditions prevailed Aurora had worked to the lead of the fleet, with Winsome to leeward, all the fifties further in shore, with Samuri leading and Elena overhauling the lot. At 12:30 o'clock Elena passed Aurora to leeward, and shortly after 1 o'clock all were becalmed, or practically so. A half hour later the tide turned, and with its ebbing there came up the southwesterly wind which had been prophesied at the start by all the weather-wise sharps.

Up to the time they were becalmed the yachts had had a broad reach. The new wind gave them a close reach, and so a chance to hit it up lively in the run to Cornfield Lightship. Aleda, which had been to windward of the whole fleet, held the wind longer than the others and worked her way through about half the racers before the wind failed. She was first to catch the new and favoring breeze, and was under good headway before the others caught it while about off Falkners.

Enchantress was having an unofficial race with Elena, a friendly little contest with no recognition in the records, in which Enchantress held her own in the run to Bartlett Lightship, where she dodged the finish line and went to her anchorage in New London Harbor. While this was going on Katoura had caught Elena at Cornfield Point, and, with the headway her size gave her, had no trouble in leading the fleet of schooners to the finish. The huge Atlantic, which had started practically an hour after her signal, sailed so swiftly when she did get a breeze that she was the fourth in the field of twelve to finish, exactly twenty-seven minutes behind Katoura.

Commodore Baker announced today that Morton F. Plant, on behalf of his schooner yacht Elena, had challenged for both the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups, both of which are now held by Robert E. Tod's schooner yacht Katoura. The challenge has been accepted, and the races will be sailed in September next as the closing feature of the yachting season.

The elapsed and corrected times in the several classes are given in the appended summary:

Second Squaron Run—Morris Cove to New London; distance thirty-nine miles:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTIES.

Start, 9:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:14:05	7:34:05
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:08:51	7:28:51
Banzai, E. Lang	5:15:04	7:35:04
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:15:02	7:35:02
Lena, Ogden M. Reid	5:11:45	7:31:45
Adios, F. L. Richards	5:09:52	7:29:52
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:13:38	7:33:38
Nautilus, W. B. Henry	5:11:08	7:31:08

Corrected time—Les Mona, 5:27:43; Okee III., 5:22:29; Banzai, 5:28:42; Silhouette, 5:29:40; Lena, 5:15:51; Adios, 5:23:30; Alera, 5:27:16; Nautilus, 5:24:46.

CLASS P SPECIAL.

Start 9:40.

Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	5:03:46	7:23:46
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:08:51	7:28:51

Corrected time—Okee III., 5:22:29; Aleda, 5:31:34.

SLOOPS—CLASS N—SPECIAL.

	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alice, C. B. Keeler	4:59:05	7:19:05
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:44:33	6:50:33

Corrected time—Maisie, 5:39:20; Alice, 5:50:12.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.

Start, 9:45.

Pampero, Dr. J. Bishop	4:51:34	7:06:34
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:54:04	7:09:04
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:47:04	7:02:04
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	4:49:01	7:04:01
Katharine, A. P. Luke	4:54:44	7:09:44
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:49:26	7:04:26
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:49:52	7:04:52
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:50:05	7:05:05
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:53:44	7:08:44
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:44:33	6:59:33
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:49:19	7:04:19

Corrected time—Pampero, 5:46:21; Rowdy, 5:48:51; Black Duck, 5:41:51; Katharine, 5:29:31; Zilph, 5:44:06; Mistral, 5:44:49; Pauline, 5:44:52; Shawara, 5:48:31; Maisie, 5:39:20; Jessica, 5:44:06.

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 9:50.

Winsome, P. W. Rous	4:16:09	6:26:09
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	4:11:23	6:21:23

Corrected time—Winsome, 5:32:24.

SLOOPS, CLASSES L AND M—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50.

Medora, H. G. Noble	4:34:15	6:44:15
Doris	4:33:12	6:43:12

Corrected time—Doris, 5:51:28; Medora, not measured.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Start, 9:55.

Carolina, George Nichols	4:24:07	6:29:07
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:33:38	6:38:38
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:26:12	6:31:12
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:25:33	6:30:33
Samuri, W. Earl Dodge	4:23:03	6:28:03

Corrected time—Carolina, 5:27:42; Grayling, 5:37:13; Barbara, 5:29:47; Ventura, 5:29:08.

SCHOONERS, CLASS F.

Start, 10:00.

Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	4:34:45	6:34:45
Miladi, George W. Scott	4:36:28	6:36:28

Corrected time—Miladi, 5:19:27; Amorilla, 5:27:34.

SCHOONERS—CLASS E, SPECIAL.

Start, 10:00.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:14:37	6:09:37
Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin, 4	10:27	6:10:27

Corrected time—Irolita, 5:24:41; Flying Cloud, 5:30:31.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 10:05.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:10	6:12:10
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:14:37	6:09:37
Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt	4:05:24	6:00:24

Corrected time—Irolita, 5:24:41; Katrina, 5:31:54; Vagrant, not measured.

SCHOONERS—CLASS E, SPECIAL.

Start, 10:05.

Elena, M. F. Plant	3:46:24	5:41:24
Irolita	4:14:37	6:09:37

Corrected time—Irolita, 5:24:41; Elena, 5:32:07.

AUXILIARIES UNDER 90 FEET.

Start, 10:10.

Windward, J. M. Goetchius	4:44:12	6:34:12
Marietta	4:20:31	6:10:31

Corrected time—Windward, 5:48:08; Marietta, not measured.

AUXILIARIES OVER 90 FEET.

Start, 10:10.

Katorua, R. E. Tod	3:42:31	5:32:31
Invader, Henry Whiton	4:08:42	5:58:42
Atlantic, J. C. and N. F. Brady	4:09:31	5:50:31

Corrected time—Atlantic, 6:05:29.

ALLOWANCES FOR YACHTS.

Joy, Loafer, and Sunbeam Back Markers In Races Tomorrow.

Allowances for the handicap classes of Gravesend Bay were announced yesterday for the races which are to be sailed tomorrow under the auspices of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club. Joy, Loafer, and Sunbeam are the respective back markers in the three divisions. The percentages follow:

First Division.—Joy, 0; Saginaw, 8½; Careless, 10; Ramsa, 10; La Cutana, 12; Jeanette, 15½.

Second Division.—Loafer, 0; May, 1½; Oriole, 2; Fravers, 4½; Wenonah, 5½; Walkkan, 11., 15; Tram, 19.

Third Division.—Sunbeam, 0; Mavourneen, 1½; Spider, 9, Alcyon, 10; Bug II., 15.

CRESCENT PLAY NEARS END.

Murray, Voshell, Kumagae, and Coffey Reach Tennis Semi-Finals.

Play in the Crescent A. C. invitation tennis tournament advanced to the semi-final round as a result of yesterday's matches, in which Robert Lindley Murray, S. Howard Voshell and Ichiya Kumagae came through to victories. A. H. Coffey, who won on Wednesday, is in the other semi-final bracket. Murray advanced by defeating one of the Japanese players, Hachishiro Mikami, 6–0, 6–4. The victory by Voshell was gained at the expense of Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco, who was retired under a score of 6–1, 6–1. Ichiya Kumagae vanquished James S. O'Neale, Jr., at 8–6, 6–2.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Third Round—J. S. O'Neale defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6–4, 3–6, 6–4. Fourth Round—R. Lindley Murray defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 6–0, 6–4; S. Howard Voshell defeated Roland Roberts, 6–1, 6–1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 8–6, 6–2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—L. E. Mahan and L. Beckman defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum and E. H. Whitney, 0–6, 8–6, 6–2; E. F. Thomas and A. H. Coffey defeated R. L. Baggs and C. Burrows, 6–2, 6–4.

Second Round—F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell defeated Eugene Warren and Edwin McCormack, 6–3, 6–4; E. F. Thomas and A. H. Coffey won from H. S. Parker and H. Foster by default.

Third Round—C. J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated E. F. Thomas and A. H. Coffey, 6–1, 6–3; I. Kumagae and H. Mikami defeated C. C. Fell and F. F. de Rham, 9–7, 4–6, 5–5, unfinished.

GOLF STARS FALL DOWN.

Metropolitan Golfers Fail to Make Good at Mohawk Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Max Marston and Gilman Tiffany both failed to survive the first day of match play in the Mohawk Golf Club's annual tournament today, Marston being beaten in the first round this morning by George Schiefflin, a local player, and Tiffany dropping out this afternoon, Sherrill Sherman being his conqueror. C. J. Bellamy, Springfield; Schieffiin, G. W. Cole, Elmira; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker; W. M. Reekie, Oakhill; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo; Sherman and C. H. Williams, Bala, are the eight survivors, and they are bracketed in the order named.

The summary:

First Thirty-two.—First Round—W. W. Patton, Mohawk, beat I. R. Pretniss, Mohawk, 2 up; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, beat H. W. Cadby, Albany, 3 and 2; J. M. Rhett, Rochester, beat H. H. Will, Onondaga, 2 and 1; G. Shieffiin, Mohawk, beat M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; G. W. Cole, Elmira, beat W. G. Carr, Oakmont, 7 and 5; R. M. Collie, Mohawk, beat N. Mc Garland, Marine and Field, 1 up; George Lawyer, Albany, beat George A. Elder, Mohawk, 3 and 2; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, beat F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 1 up, (22 holes); W. M. Reekie, Oakhill, beat W. A. Adriance, Dutchess, 5 and 4; L. A. Wilson, Westfield, beat A. Gregory, Albany, 3 and 1; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, beat C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, 2 up; H. L. Towne, Mohawk, beat W. B. Nicholson, Wykagyl, 2 and 1; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, beat H. D. Hawkes, Scarsdale, 3 and 1; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, beat A. L. Sands, Dutchess, 2 and 1; C. H. Williams, Bala, beat C. F. Ayling, Onondaga, 6 and 4; S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, beat R. B. Beale, Mohawk, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Bellamy beat Patton, 1 up; Schieffiin beat Rhett, 2 and 1; Cole beat Collie, 2 and 1; Lansing beat Lawyer, 1 up; Reekie beat Wilson, 5 and 4; Gardner beat Towne, 7 and 5; Sherman beat Tiffany, 1 up; Williams beat Emerick, 4 and 3.

Beaten Sixteen of First Thirty-two—First Round—Prentiss beat Cadby, 7 and 5; Marston beat Will, 3 and 2; Garland beat Carr, 1 up; Elder beat Donohoe, 1 up; Gregory beat Adriance, 3 and 2; Stewart beat Nicholson, 7 and 6; Hawkes beat Sands, 1 up, (22 holes;) Ayling beat Beale, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Middleton May Not Join Giants.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Pitcher Ralph Stroud of the New York Giants and Catcher Joshua Billings of Cleveland reported today to the Louisville team of the American Association. Pitcher Middleton, who it was said was going to the New York Nationals, may not go, William Clymer, Louisville manager, said tonight.

EAST PLAYS WEST ON COURTS TODAY

Four Matches Scheduled in Intersectional Tournament at Forest Hills.

Some of the keenest tennis play of the season is indicated for the annual East versus West tennis matches, which begin this afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. Five singles matches and two doubles are to be decided in the series which is to be a battle of champions. On the California team are William M. Johnston, national singles champion; Clarence J. Griffin, partner with Johnston as the national doubles champion; Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion; Robert Liddley Murray, national indoor champion, and Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco. The pairings of the Westerners for the doubles are Johnston and Griffin and Davis and Murray.

Those who will uphold the tennis prestige of the East are R. Norris Williams, former national champion; George M. Church, Western and Northwestern champion; Karl H. Behr, former Middle States champion; Watson M. Washburn, former metropolitan champion; Nathaniel W. Niles, former Massachusetts champion, and in doubles Frederick B. Alexander, the old internationalist, who is paired with Karl Behr. The other Eastern doubles team is made up of Williams and Church.

The East-West matches are new to the tennis world, but the interest which they have aroused assures them of a place as a fixture. The first series was played last year on the Pacific Coast, when an Eastern team went to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It resulted in a victory for the Californians, who took five of the six matches. It was a sweeping victory and indicated on the surface a preponderance of tennis strength in the Coast State. The conditions, however, were such as to favor the Western team. Playing on asphalt courts handicapped the Eastern team and contributed in some degree to the defeat.

Later a second series was arranged, which was played on the West Side courts at Forest Hills. This time the tables were reversed, for the Eastern team triumphed in three of the four singles matches and in one of the two doubles.

With each section having won one of the matches there is keen interest in seeing which way the fortunes will fall this year. On paper the West seems to have the advantage.

True, there is the absence of McLoughlin, but in his place at No. 1 appears the name of William M. Johnston, holder of the national title in singles. Taking the list down through, the Coast team is a brilliant gathering of stars. Johnston showed in the Longwood tournament that his game presents the same formidable possibilities that it held last year, and, though he will be opposed by R. Norris Williams of the Eastern team there is every reason to believe that the Californian's game is better rounded at this time. Williams was defeated in the second round at Longwood by Clarence J. Griffin, who holds the second place on the Western team. At that time and in subsequent doubles encounters, Williams gave flashes of his real ability on the courts, but there was a tendency to wildness and weak work at the net that would prove disastrous against a contestant like Johnston.

There is some mystery as to why Griffin supercedes Davis and Murray on the Coast team. The latter two are considered the stronger players by the majority of followers of the game. Griffin will oppose George M. Church, and this should produce one of the sharpest matches of the series. The former Princetonian has been playing the best tennis of his career this season. With his sharp net game well developed he should be able to force the issue. Griffin on the other hand is one of the deadliest players on either team, and though his game does not at first impress its strength, the ability is nevertheless there.

In the Robert Lindley Murray vs. William M. Washburn match there should be exemplified the contrasting difference between Eastern and California tennis. The Palo Alto star, who has adopted the East as his temporary residence, plays the same type of net game as McLoughlin. He is an aggressive, fast player, with a severe service and a group of strokes at his command that make him one of the most formidable of the Californians. Early season found Murray off his game, and he was defeated at Sleepy Hollow, but since then practice has brought him to the top of his game, and those who saw him at the Nassau tournament were of the opinion that he was just as strong as when he made his sensational Eastern debut in 1914. Washburn, who will oppose Murray, is distinctly a baseline player.

The match between Roberts and Niles will be the struggle of youth against experience. Niles is a tried campaigner, sixth in the national ranking, and one of the best baseliners.

The doubles matches promise sharp competition. Karl Behr and Fred B. Alexander make a formidable combination and the national champions, Johnston and Griffin of the Western team, will not ride roughshod over them. In fact, the odds rather favor the Eastern team, provided, of course, temperamental Behr can persuade himself to have one of his good days. Davis, paired with Murray, is the weak member of the second Western doubles team. Davis is not so strong in doubles as singles.

The matches scheduled for today are Griffin vs. Church, Murray vs. Washburn, Behr vs. Davis, and Johnston vs. Williams.

EAST VS. WEST.

Western Team.—Singles—No. 1, William M. Johnston; No. 2, Clarence J. Griffin; No. 3, Willis E. Davis; No. 4, Robert Lindley Murray; No. 5, Roland Roberts. Doubles—No. 1, Johnston and Griffin; No. 2, Davis and Murray.

Eastern Team.—Singles—No. 1, R. Norris Williams, 2d; No. 2, George M. Church; No. 3, Karl H. Behr; No. 4, Watson M. Washburn; No. 5, Nathaniel W. Niles. Doubles—No. 1, Behr and Frederick B. Alexander; No. 2, Williams and Church.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

2:00 P. M.—Griffin vs. Church and Murray vs. Washburn. 3:30 P. M.—Behr vs. Davis. 4:30 P. M.—Johnston vs. Williams.

SATURDAY'S SCHEDULE.

1:30 P. M.—Williams and Church vs. Davis and Murray. 2:30 P. M.—Roberts vs. Niles. 3:30 P. M.—Johnston and Griffin vs. Behr and Alexander.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Trains will leave the Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, for the grounds, at 1:32, 2:06, 2:45, 3:20, 3:45, and 4:11. The running time between the Pennsylvania Station and Forest Hills is fourteen minutes. Special trains for New York and Jamaica will leave Forest Hills immediately after the finish of the matches.

MISS WAGNER IS DEFEATED.

L. I. Tennis Champion Loses in Semi-Finals to Miss Gilleaudeau.

The title holder, Miss Marie Wagner, was vanquished in the play for the women's tennis championship of Long Island at the Woodmere Club yesterday. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, the brilliant Barnard contestant, brought about her downfall in the semi-final round at 3–6, 6–2, 6–4. Miss Gilleaudeau played a steady game from the baseline, and although she was defeated in the first set her keen play carried her successfully through the following two sets.

The other semi-final round bracket in singles was taken by Miss Helen Bernhard, who vanquished Miss Gertrude Della Torre in straight sets at 6–3, 6–4. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6–3, 6–4; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 3–6, 6–2, 6–4.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Miss Eva Marcus, 8–6, 6–1; Miss M. Weil and Miss E. Mordacai won from Miss Eva Garson and Mrs. Schiff by default.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills, 6–3, 6–8; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Fell defeated Miss Weil and Miss Mordacai, 1–6, 7–5, 6–4.

PARALYSIS GROWTH PASSES HIGH RECORD

Never So Many New Cases of the Disease Reported in One Day as Yesterday.

GAIN OF 51 IN 24 HOURS

Scientists in Conference Name Committees and Gather Data for Suggestions.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Wednesday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Wednesday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	16	21	88	92
Manhattan	17	11	46	76
Bronx	—	2	8	8
Queens	8	8	20	33
Richmond	—	1	4	8
Totals	41	43	166	217

Total of cases to date.....4,505
Total of deaths to date.....980

The greatest number of new cases of infantile paralysis reported in any twenty-four hours were reported yesterday, on the day that a group of bacteriologists and specialists in disease prevention from New York and many other cities began their conferences in this city at the call of Commissioner Emerson.

The most marked increase in new cases, as shown by the table above, was in Manhattan, where the deaths were six fewer than on Wednesday.

One of the most interesting facts placed before the conference of specialists at the first meeting yesterday was that in the sparsely settled district of Staten Island there have been a great many more cases in proportion to population than in any other borough. The disease has so far attacked about one person in 500 on Staten Island, one in 750 in Brooklyn, one in 820 in Queens, one in 3,850 in Manhattan, and one in 4,180 in the Bronx.

Expressed in decimals, the number of cases per thousand inhabitants in the five boroughs are 2.01 in Richmond, 1.34 in Brooklyn, 1.23 in Queens, .26 in Manhattan, and .24 in the Bronx.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that these figures showed that the overcrowding and filthy conditions in some parts of the east side and elsewhere were not the main factor in spreading the disease. The proof that the disease spread most rapidly in a region more or less rural and at a slower rate in densely populated areas was not a surprise to men who have studied the subject, as the theory has been generally held among them that poliomyelitis was chiefly a country disease.

Why the disease travels more rapidly in thinly populated regions is unknown. Dr. Emerson said the only supposition which had received much attention was that it might be spread faster in rural districts through the local distribution of food rather than otherwise, he said, was that the dust of country roads might carry the disease-producing organisms more readily than the dust of city streets.

Less Deadly on Staten Island.

Another unexplained fact about the disease on Staten Island is that it is less deadly than elsewhere. Fifteen have died for every 100 cases reported on Staten Island, 21 in every 100 in Manhattan, 22 in the Bronx, 22 in Brooklyn, and 28 in Queens.

The latest list of new cases showed that the disease was getting more of a foothold on Washington Heights. Eight new cases in that neighborhood were reported.

As only four of the visiting scientists at the conference which took place yesterday morning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons had made a practical study of poliomyelitis, most of the morning session was spent placing before them information in regard to the present and former outbreaks in this city. Dr. Emerson gave a history of the present scourge, the preventive measures which have been taken, the remedies that have been tried, and the results reported. This was illustrated with a series of charts showing how the disease had spread, what proportion of deaths and permanent injury had resulted, and other facts.

There was some discussion of theories as to the manner of infection and possible methods of cure. Dr. Emerson closed the session by answering a number of questions which had been raised during the conference. In the afternoon the group visited the Willard Parker Hospital and made a study of afflicted children there.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, was elected to preside, and two committees were appointed. One, which is to study laboratory methods, is made up of Dr. Ludwig Hektoen of the University of Chicago, Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Jr., Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. W. Jobling of Vanderbilt University, Dr. G. W. McCoy of the Government Hygienic Laboratories in Washington, and Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute.

The members of the second committee, which is to study methods of prevention, are Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan, Dr. M. J. Rosenau of Harvard, Dr. William H. Park of the New York Health Department Laboratories, Dr. Francis W. Peabody of the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Dr. John Howland of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Augustus Wadsworth of the State Health Department, and Dr. Charles C. Bass of Tulane University, New Orleans.

Will Visit Infected Areas.

No time has been set to receive the report of either committee, but the visiting scientists, according to present plans, are to be in this city only today and tomorrow and will make their recommendations before leaving.

This morning is to be spent in visiting several hospitals and infected areas in the city. Another conference will be held in the afternoon at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the question whether the schools would reopen in September had not been considered and that no conference on the subject with the Board of Education or other city officials had been planned. He refused to give any opinion as to the feasibility of opening the schools at the regular date.

Dr. Emerson said the disease was undoubtedly increasing in this city at present, although not at so great a rate as indicated by the number of new cases. The increase, he said, for several days had been due partly to increased vigilance in reporting mild cases, which before had gone unreported.

Dr. Charles E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service notified the health authorities at Wilton, Conn., yesterday that he would not warn that town when New Yorkers obtained certificates to visit it, because Wilton had taken measures to keep out all visitors from New York whether armed with health certificates or not. He gave similar notice to Nutley, N. J., which has forbidden all "strangers" to enter the city during the epidemic, although permitting persons living there and employed in New York to commute. The City Commission of New Brunswick adopted similar measures yesterday.

Jay Seth Jonas, the 12-year-old son of Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Jewish Hospital, that borough, of infantile paralysis. The boy showed the first symptoms of the disease on Tuesday while at the Summer home of his parents at Roslyn, and was taken at once to the hospital in Brooklyn in an automobile.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

Thomas Kane, 35 Rose St.
Sigmund Kantrowitz, 135 East Broadway.
Mary Karber, 20 Rutgers Place.
Myrtle Olsen, 153 Orchard St.
Frank Tulip, 16 Broome St.
Peter Zerfon, 15 Catherine St.
Florence Lindsay, 8 Water St.
Geneso Falci, 69 Mott St.
Harry Kolotsky, 331 Madison St.
John Davis, 84 John St.
Nettie Parcher, 68 Jackson St.
Fannie Sternberg, 104 Essex St.
Irving Ferman, 228 East Broadway.
Blanco Litano, 239 Mulberry St.
Martha Goldstein, 400 Cherry St.
Sarah Zinn, 109 Attorney St.
John Ungario, 326 Delancey St.
Victor Setteducati, 111 Mott St.
Louis Chessman, 48 Hester St.
George A. Brown, 85 Washington Place.
Herman Dreher, 78 Sullivan St.
Harold Crosby, 37 Grove St.
Ada Smith, 240 Christopher St.
Irene Hazel, 39 Sullivan St.
James Lyons, 74 Sullivan St.
Antoinette Bronda, 30 Cornelia St.
Nicola Marchesiona, 71 Sullivan St.
George Corrigan, 660 East 16th St.
Ezia Voidneci, 221 East 27th St.
Fred Wagner, 322 East 30th St.
Francis Ciarallo, 77 East 4th St.
Liboria L'Azzetti, 521 East 13th St.
Mary Baker, 328 East 22d St.
Mary O'Connor, 392 2d Av.
Ray Kosh, 128 East 11th St.
Julius Matias, 78 East 4th St.
Evelyn Blum, 226 East 29th St.
George Harrigan, 609 East 16th St.
Veronica Burns, 159 3d Av.
Ildore Schiano, 114 40th St., Corona.
Bessie Cooper, 640 East 11th St.
Anna Colise, 461 West 26th St.
Mortimer Holaban, 454 West 22d St.
Edwin Ackerman, 250 West 29th St.
Mildred Ressler, 1,346 1st Av.
Emily Bandikai, 529 East 72d St.
Melvin Polack, 406 East 75th St.
Harold Raphael, 874 Park Av.
Samuel Alvarez, 1,102 3d Av.
Frank Convallo, 234 West 28th St.
Lucy Convallo, 234 West 28th St.
Florence Levy, 250 East 77th St.
Joseph Smith, 345 West 33d St.
Ralph Peter, 240 West 61st St.
Paulino Laufman, 502 West 133d St.
Frances Lilly, 314 West 69th St.
Russell Davy, 202 West 97th St.
John Gartland, 512 West 47th St.
Carina Savina, 565 West 175th St.
James Connolly, 541 West 125th St.
Douglas Frazer, 701 West 176th St.
Ella Gassziger, 548 West 164th St.
Morris Sohn, 618 9th Av.
Annabella McLeod, 166 West 83d St.
Edith Reichbort, 9 East 97th St.
Kate Anderson, 70 East 103d St.
Israel Baronefsky, 302 East 103d St.
Ethel Lavine, 205 East 118th St.
Lillian Potten, 400 East 121st St.
Katy Cunningham, 253 West 144th St.
Mary Ganigan, 253 West 114th St.
Mary Daly, 109 East 130th St.
Vincent Henry, 110 East 118th St.
Beatrice Schur, 54 East 118th St.
Charles Littaner, 23 West 119th St.
Sidney Dajaka, 623 East 15th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Nicola Marchesani, 71 Sullivan St.
Lillie Prodrusnack, 105 Monroe St.
Sam "Cote, 70 Oliver St.
Mary Perone, 328 East 14th St.
Milton Dickman, 111 Monroe St.
Edw. McTleman, 182 East 108th St.
Benjamin Ratner, 406 East 51st St.
Emily Bandelak, 531 East 72d St.
Sidney Pajak, 623 East 15th St.
Edith Reichart, 9 East 97th St.
John J. Dillon, 415 Fort Washington Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

John Ruderschon, 2,722 Marion Av.
Rose Tobias, 2,378 Washington Av.
Meyer Cohen, 908 Freeman St.
Frances Drackman, 598 Prospect Av.
Edna Habel, 1,218 Boynton Av.
Charlotte Samuel, 804 Beck St.
John Kokoska, 310 East 135th St.
Helen Roeninosh, 310 East 135th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Dorothy Steen, 432 College Av.
Ethel Worrall, 1,547 West Farms Road.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

William Lieberman, 403 Ashford St.
Dorothy Loeathner, 555 Crescent St.
Joseph Delner, 1,158 Creecent Place.
Violet Eagleston, 525 Barbey St.
Baby Cohen, 604 Howard Av.
Joseph Porter, 1,358 East 24th St.
Constantino Maite, 2,750 West 15th St.
Herman Litwin, West 3d St. and Park Pl.
John Theiss, 741 East 4th St.
Fischer, 805 Rogers Av.
Charles Hesseman, 2,310 East 5th St.
Milton Miller, 4,204 14th Av.
Baby Enny, 134 East 5th St.
Shiroley Fuchs, 4,819 14th Av.
Robert Dunn, 1,271 East 29th St.
Dorothy Hoeicer, 652 Lorraine St.
Janet Brown, 380 Park Place.
Dorothy Hertz, 676 Fulton St.
Margaret Molen, 159 18th St.
Giri Dixon, 180 10th St.
Phoebe and George Wilson, 115 14th St.
Lawrence Jackson, 6 Sullivan St.
Muriel McGovern, 205 18th St.
Raymond Simmons, 208 12th St.
Vincent Remson, 42 1st Place.
Ethel Molan, 193 18th St.
Loretta Stout, 313 22d St.
Rosie Milo, 306 Myrtle Av.
Nora Poplaska, 17 Evans St.
Gaetano Antonita, 55 North Elliott Place.
Genevieve Cavanaugh, 172 Gold St.
Charles Perasen, 79 Bridge St.
Irene O'Gara, 14 Carlton Av.
Beatrice Swift, 160 Grand Av.
Helen Reamer, 257 Carroll St.
Ellen Whitman, 29 Cumberland St.
Joseph Ingiam, 157 Dean St., Sheltering Arms Nursery.
Catherine Kelly, 282 Jay St.
Violet Griffith, 341 44th St.
Mrs. Marsch, 417 62d St.
Robert Kattle, 228 Moffatt St.
Edith Hoffe, 57 Monteith St.
Eugenia Haramin, 228 Hopkins St.
Warner, 1,015A Pacific St.
Elizabeth Lambraise, 807 Sterling Place.
Jacob and Francis Benjamin, 485 Willoughby Av.
Walter Wallace, 14 Suydam St.
Rose Gerantbia, 1,301 Gates Av.
Gertrude Stampfl, 302 Harmar St.
Beatrice Westerman, 464 Ralph Av.
Charles Littaner, 144 Schenectady Av.
Fanny Rosenblatt, 14 Monteith St.
Rita Leonard, 1,855 Pacific St.
Bella Weintraub, 1,626 Fulton St.
Josephine Rich, 17 Park St.
Charles Bizona, 138 Melrose St.
Lena Mongerosina, 123 George St.
John Dorans, 213 Hull St.
Florence Blanthon, 1,180 Halsey St.
Muriel Greenfield, 1,357 Eastern Parkway.
Edith Spero, 372 Decatur St.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1916.

"RECOGNITION."

"Recognition" is the root issue of the pending strikes. Not recognition of public interests. Of that there is a plentiful lack. Recognition of the union is the first demand, and its refusal is as prompt and emphatic as the words can be framed. It might be thought from the exchanges between the negotiators that only they were concerned, except when each charges the other with neglect of the interests of those whose sympathy both are seeking in words and are alienating by acts. Those who are expecting to be the victims of the controversy cannot be expected to give full faith to what is said on either side. The formulas of demand and refusal of recognition are so simple, and so natural would be compliance, that there is a suggestion of hidden significance in the words. In fact, each is asking what it ought not to have. The refusal of recognition of the union would leave the employers in unrestricted control of the destinies of their employés. They would be free to "hire and fire," to pay what they pleased, without control of their whims by such revision of business relations as is customary between equals. The social conscience revolts against that. Liberty of contract does not mean liberty to take whatever crumbs are tossed out by those controlling despotically the fortunes of hundreds or thousands, helpless individually but strong collectively. It is idle for the employers to recognize their employés collectively for the purposes of a quarrel and to profess inability to agree with them. The right to bargain collectively is settled. Wage earners have a right to combine for the protection of their interests, and the right to strike is undoubted.

But these rights must be exercised under the rule of reason. Otherwise the combination becomes a conspiracy, and the conspirators are enemies of the common good. Under the demand for recognition of the union is concealed an unwillingness to work beside those who do not belong to the union. Non-unionists negotiate with employers only regarding conditions of employment. Unionists' demands set up interests of their own against fellow-workmen, and contrary to the inalienable rights of all men. Public opinion sustains the right to bargain collectively as strenuously as the unions wish, but there the line is drawn. One side is as much under the compulsion to reach an agreement as the other, and to abide the results of a disagreement. When unionists throw up their jobs there's an end to sympathy for them in cases like this. When they strike, the jobs are no longer theirs and they must allow others to take what they sacrifice. No doubt the unions and the employers alike profess other sentiments than those deduced from the records of countless strikes. The record is too long and too dark on both sides to give credit to benevolent words when deeds are so different. The professions of employers and unions alike leave little to be desired, but the practice on both sides needs amendment.

It is singular how little progress is made in these matters. The same questions recur time after time with a monotony which attests how serious and fundamental are the differences in the way of the millennium of collective bargaining, tempered by arbitration of disputes. Yet here we are again in the same old impasse, taken by surprise with twenty-four hours' notice of possible interruption of the conveniences and necessities of modern life. Hopes run high of a step in advance in these cases. It is remembered that the Chairman of the Public Service Commission was a member of the Board of Arbitration which settled the engineers' strike in 1912, and which concluded a memorable report in these words:

> The food and clothing of our people, the industries and the general welfare of the nation, cannot be permitted to depend upon the policies and dictates of any particular group of men, whether employers or employés, nor upon the determination of a group of employers and employés combined. The public utilities of the nation are of such fundamental importance to the whole people that their operation must not be interrupted, and means must be worked out which will guarantee this result.

Regret that nothing of that sort has been accomplished is tempered by gratification that Mr. STRAUS, who signed that report, is now inquiring into the traction strike. It is to be hoped that not only will this strike be settled but that some progress will be made toward prevention of other public utility disputes. It is difficult enough to compel railways to do business at reasonable rates. It is impossible to decide what are reasonable wages for an individual, or to compel him to work for any rates he considers unreasonable. The way out may be by contract of employment, giving stability of wages, under guarantee against discharge or strike. How is it possible for so competent a man as Mr. SHONTS to permit himself to be caught in his present position without protection? How blind is the union to neglect the opportunity to do itself and the public real service by disproving all that is thought and feared regarding union faults! If in fact both sides are resolved upon putting themselves in the wrong, why should there not be an application to court for an injunction on both sides for the preservation of the situation until an accommodation can be reached? Neither side would suffer anything by that, but the public would suffer irreparable damage if either the tractions or the steam railways were allowed to stop. If that shall happen, there will be a heavy penalty to pay when the responsibility is fixed, as it will be.

THE LITTLE REPUBLICAN GAME.

Senator GALLINGER abets the noble intellectual plan to "put" Mr. WILSON and the Democrats "in a hole." He proposes to make a feint of promoting the Federal suffrage amendment in the Senate. Not that most Republican Senators want it. If they are willing to follow Mr. HUGHES's "personal," instead of the Republican official, opinion it is in the hope that the Southern Senators will be vexed, Mr. WILSON will be "embarrassed," and that amusing bogy, the Woman's Party, will be propitiated.

Mr. WILSON is not embarrassed. He holds to his position and that of his party, State woman suffrage. The more the little Republican game is examined in which Mr. HUGHES, duper or duped, or both, has taken a hand, the more undignified and pitiful it looks. What shall be thought of the judgment and the courage of a candidate who is frightened, or pretends to be frightened, by the apparition of sex solidarity?

APPEALING TO HISTORY.

One of the most agreeable of indoor sports is appealing to the judgment of history. It is a game at which nobody can lose; two can play as well as a larger number; everybody leaves the table satisfied. It is especially recommended to public men who find themselves unpopular and to causes that have no friends. By the time history renders the judgment the game has long been over and most of the players are dead, so that it is absolutely safe; a child can play it.

Professor HARNACK, therefore, is risking nothing when he announces that "history will some day justify" the attitude of the Bethmann Hollweg Government "toward certain neutrals" whom it is easy to identify. He is evidently defending it against those German thinkers who are condemning it for giving up the slaughter of neutrals on the sea; the party which, lacking a euphemistic name, we may call the shark or assassination party. The shark party may retort that history will condemn the Bethmann Hollweg Government in unmeasured terms for giving up the war of marine massacre, and Dr. HARNACK cannot disprove it. In most such cases the contending appellants to history's verdict fortify their positions by citing her judgment in similar cases in the past. Here, unfortunately, there is no possibility of such citations. For this will be the first time history has ever been called upon to give a verdict upon the wholesale murder by a great nation of neutral men, women, and children on the high seas, committed in pursuance of a definite policy adopted by its rulers. History, it is true, has rendered a verdict upon precisely similar acts. She has given a judgment upon Sir HENRY MORGAN, BLACKBEARD, and Captain WILLIAM KIDD. But these naval commanders were not acting upon orders from higher up, and could not shift the responsibility to any shoulders in a Ministry of Marine or a Great General Staff. Though their acts were similar, they were their own and not the act of a great nation not only civilized but, in its own opinion, more highly cultured than any other.

There is, therefore, no exact precedent. Perhaps the nearest parallel is the case of that Asiatic ruler called the Old Man of the Mountain, who sent his subjects out in the world to stab or poison those whom he deemed it advisable to remove, for the glory of his crown and his place in the sun. Two of these, when captured and put to death for the murder of CONRAD of Montferrat, the Crusader, "triumphing amidst their agonies, rejoiced "that they had been destined by "Heaven to suffer in so just and glorious a cause"; a death, records the historian, characteristic "of the wonderful association to which they belonged." This tribe bore the Arabic name "the Assassins"; and their Kultur so powerfully affected the imagination of the Middle Ages that the name became a common noun and is still used to describe murder by stealth and without peril to the murderer. However, even this parallel is not quite exact; for while the warfare of the Assassins was conducted in obedience to the orders of their Great General Staff, it was conducted on land, not by sea. The verdict of history on the Assassins is uncomplimentary. Perhaps by combining her verdict in the case of the Old Man of the Mountain and her verdict in the case of Sir HENRY MORGAN, we can arrive at about what she will have to say of the men who planned the destruction of the Lusitania, the Sussex, and the Ancona.

THE CLOUD-COMPELLERS.

"We are not here to indulge in "formal expressions. We come to state "in a plain and direct manner our "faith, our purpose, and our pledge." With such curious self-irony Mr. HUGHES began a procession of formalities, platitudes, and nebulosities. Except the katydidisms which nobody can deny, there is mighty little but vagueness and indirection in his great company of sentences. The writers who sent him a letter the next day were entirely justified in their charge that

> In no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars, nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion.

The writers wish "to assist in the "promotion of honest educational dis"cussion in order that fundamental "issues may not be decided in preju"dice and ignorance." Mr. WILSON's policies are known. Many of them are written upon the statute book. The Underwood tariff law Mr. HUGHES would, of course, supplant with "protective upbuilding policies." Protection, applied in a sweet, fairyland way, "fairly, without abuses, in as "scientific manner as possible." Is the country prosperous, in spite of the downtearing tariff? Is the American workingman complaining? Are American "standards of living," a magic, a sacred Republican formula, deteriorating? Mr. HUGHES is concerned about the workingman before the war and after the war. What has he got to say about the present, the actual? And for the future what tariff will he propose in terms that mean something, not the old muddy protection language?

These are our questions. We could not be so cruel as to ask him, with the writers, what his "specific complaints against the Federal Reserve law" are. For publication, at least, Mr. HUGHES has never heard of that triumphant and fruitful reorganization of our financial system. Whatever some of us may think of the Rural Credit act, Mr. HUGHES lives in a world where it is unknown. "We include in this [agricultural] program," he says with a grave air of discovery, "an effective system of rural credits." He is bold as a lion for "a wise conservation of our natural resources." What does he mean by that? Are the wicked Democrats for an unwise conservation? He stands for "a responsible budget, proposed by the Executive." Is Mr. WILSON opposed to such a budget?

The "regular army is too small." How big ought it to be? Does Mr. HUGHES oppose or favor the Militia Pay bill and the federalization of the militia? Mr. HUGHES courteously affirms that the Administration "apparently is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program." Will his political exigencies permit him to say whether that naval program is sufficient or not? "We "demand adequate national defense, "adequate protection on both our "Western and Eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in "both arms of the service." Katydid, O katydid! Let the writers ask him a question inevitably to be asked of the general legatee and grateful protégé of Mr. ROOSEVELT:

> Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

Four questions of the writers must occur to every reader of Mr. HUGHES's welter of words on the Mexican and the European policy of Mr. WILSON. Would Mr. HUGHES have protested against the invasion of Belgium and backed the protest with force; would he have made the sinking of the Lusitania the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would he have broken off diplomatic negotiations at once; would he have recognized HUERTA; would he now intervene in Mexico? THE TIMES adds on its own hook, What Mexican policy for the future does he propose; how is Mexico to secure that "stable government" to which "we should give ungrudging support"; exactly what measures for "the protection of "the lives and the property of our citi"zens and the security of our border "from depredations" does he propose? "A policy of firmness and consistency," "firm, consistent, and friendly dealing," not with such gossamer and moonshine can he evade an inconvenient definiteness.

One more question to Mr. HUGHES: Has he forgotten that Mr. WILSON's brave words secured from Germany an acknowledgment of the right of Americans to travel in safety on the seas?

MR. BAKER AT PLATTSBURG.

Secretary BAKER told the men at Plattsburg that it was their duty to "mold public opinion on army legislation." If the Plattsburg campers of 1915 had been permitted to influence army legislation last Winter the military law would not have been the defective thing it is now, federalization of the militia would not have been attempted, and GARRISON'S Continental Army, or some equivalent force, would now be in process of formation. The Plattsburg men view the question of national preparedness sanely and practically. They are proving also that there is some sort of fundamental merit in the Squeers method of education. They spell hike, h-i-k-e, and they go out and hike. They believe almost to a man in universal service and compulsory military training because they know that by that means only can a true democratic spirit be developed in this country. Mr. BAKER does well to extol the Plattsburg idea and the men, fit representatives of all trades and professions, who are carrying it out. They are setting an example to the youth of this country which will be followed. Mr. BAKER hit the essential fact about them when he said that they would be instrumental in the preservation of our democracy. A democracy cannot live without the means of defense.

It is gratifying to learn from the Secretary that the War Department wants to give the people the kind of army they want. They want a real army of regulars and citizens free from petty political influences. At present there is too much politics in our military affairs. While the politicians retain their hold on the various branches of the army the Plattsburg men will have no chance to mold army legislation. But if they go on as they have started, our most difficult military problems will be solved in time.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

New measures are to be taken, as a result of the joint action of two powerful associations, for the protection of highway travelers at railroad grade crossings. Committees of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, which includes all the State public service commissions, and of the American Railway Association, in which nearly all of the railroads are represented, have in conference recommended the adoption of a uniform cautionary signal which shall be used at all crossings in the United States. It is proposed that there shall be placed, on each side and at 300 feet from the track, an elevated white circular disk two feet in diameter, bearing a large black cross with appropriate warning words or letters. Many of these are to be illuminated at night. State legislation in support of the project will be sought.

This is good and commendable, so far as it goes. But use of these signs will not mark any considerable progress in the work of assuring protection. We now have at crossings signals or signs that are easily seen and whose warning words stare the highway driver in the face. But frequently they are ignored. There are drivers who are not restrained by the guards who are stationed at a few of the crossings, or even by closed gates. A long list of deaths in the history of a crossing does not prevent repeated additions to it. Nearly all the fatal casualties at these dangerous junctions of railway tracks and wagon roads in recent years have been due to the action of reckless or thoughtless men on the drivers' seats in automobiles. The record shows appalling examples. Returning from the wedding of his daughter, the father drove himself and four members of his family to death. Another family was killed while going home from a funeral, and again the father was at the wheel. Two weeks ago four women were killed in an automobile at a crossing in Illinois, and in Connecticut a young man and his fiancée lost their lives. These accidents, so called, took place in broad daylight. There were warning signposts, but apparently no attention was paid to them.

Signals and painted warnings, uniform or otherwise, will not prevent all the suffering and loss that are due to human error and carelessness on the highway. There is sure protection only in a separation of grades, the elimination of level crossings. But this elimination will be the work of many years, and perhaps it can never be made complete. When a majority of our railroads were built it seemed necessary to avoid the great cost of carrying the tracks over, or placing them under, the highways. In parts of our country railroads were needed more than absolute safety for highway travelers. And after the steam roads had been constructed it was very difficult to get rid of the level crossings. It should be borne in mind that very rarely has the railroad company been at fault or deserving of blame for a crossing collision.

In several States provision for a gradual elimination of grade crossings has been made by a division of the cost, the State bearing half or a considerable part of it. The work of separating grades should proceed without interruption. Until it is finished every possible and reasonable effort to protect those who use the highways, by warning signals or otherwise, should be made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Casement's Death Considered.

Exactly as was said by Lord ROBERT CECIL, only one argument worthy of consideration could be made against carrying out the sentence to death for treason that had been pronounced against Sir ROGER CASEMENT—the argument that to hang him would be politically inexpedient from the standpoint of the British Government.

The fairness of the man's trial was beyond reasonable or even sane question, and he had certainly been proved guilty of the crime for which every Government has a recognized right to inflict the heaviest of penalties. To have commuted his sentence on the plea of insanity would have been merely to seek and use a colorable excuse, in preference to frank admission of a desire to avoid the indirect consequences of carrying out the law. For CASEMENT was "mad" only in the same sense that were the other participants in the rebellion he expected to lead, and his treason involved the trafficking with "the enemy" which in most cases was lacking in theirs.

Every discussion of the case of which the basis is not blind hatred of England must start with an acknowledgment of these facts, and to them must be added the other fact that to have spared CASEMENT'S life might have weakened the proper and necessary distinction between loyalty and treason, and might have been interpreted as a confession by the Government that did it of apprehensions and cautions as readily explicable by cowardice as by magnanimity. In spite of all this, however, there remains, and long will remain, in many minds in no way prejudiced against Great Britain or her allies a feeling of regret that she did not realize the existence of a higher as well as a lower expediency and see in the situation as it confronted her an opportunity to be merciful rather than just.

This feeling is a product of instinct, not of logic. Not all have it, and not all need to have it. Those who do not, require no defense; those who do have it will grieve the more in proportion to their desire that England's greatness may be spiritual as well as material. But they will not criticise her for exercising an indubitable right, or for deciding on her own judgment what course in this matter she should take. Whether she spared CASEMENT or hanged him was distinctly and wholly her own affair, her own business. Her decision has violated moral law no more than the law of statutes. The consequences are hers to take and she will take them.

No Longer a Home of Fevers.

A hyphenate of a kind that as yet has excited nobody's reprehension and shows no inclination ever to do so over here—a Danish-American, that is—has brought to mind a fact of real relevance to the discussion of the price to be paid for Denmark's West Indian possessions. Remembering what has been offered and asked for the islands in the negotiations hitherto conducted for their acquirement by the United States, the amount recently suggested, $25,000,000, certainly seemed like a big advance. So it was, especially as for commercial purposes the islands used to have considerable value and now have something less than nothing.

But, as the authority mentioned points out, what we are buying is not three islands, but a harbor that chances to be well placed for our needs and purposes, and in one very important respect that harbor is a vastly better one than it was before the Danes made a wise expenditure of not a little money in improving it.

In days not very remote the inclosed bay behind which sits the town of Charlotte Amalia was one of the filthiest, and therefore one of the most dangerous, bits of stagnant water to be found anywhere in the tropics. It bred as many and as bad fevers as Panama or Guayaquil, and every ship that entered risked the lives of everybody on board. All that was changed by the simple expedient of cutting a canal that turned into an island one of the two promontories inclosing the harbor and created a current to sweep through it.

Thus was carried away the pestilential accumulations of centuries, and now the only peril encountered there is from tidal waves or hurricanes that chance to be moving in the one direction from which they can enter the bay. History records a few serious disasters so caused there, but they have been so rare, and the present facilities for predicting their arrival and for getting out of their way are so nearly perfect, that these dangers hardly count against the harbor.

This does not demonstrate, of course, that the islands are worth $25,000,000, and the beneficent canal cost no such amount, but it does prove that St. Thomas may be worth to us more than any of the prices for which it was formerly offered.

Efficiency May Be Inefficient.

A grievance against Germany which has not yet received its deserved attention is the wholly undeserved obloquy which she has brought upon the excellent word "efficiency" and upon the still more excellent quality of which alone it ought to be the name—of which alone it really is the name.

That Germany is highly efficient in doing many of the things she undertakes must be admitted. From that fact, however, it does not follow that she is the paragon or exemplar of efficiency, for true efficiency does not consist only in knowing how to do. It requires knowledge of what to do, and when, and if lack of this second form of knowledge exists it turns efficiency into the very worst sort of inefficiency.

At any rate, it may have that effect and not infrequently does so. Therefore, if there be folk in the world—as has been more than rumored through the last two years—who have disliked the fruits of efficiency as brought forth by Germany, they err in extending their dislike to efficiency itself and refusing to write the word except within scornful quotation marks.

The production of ill results is the mark, not of efficiency, but of inefficiency—usually of the inefficiency that fails to see remote consequences. It would be miserably inefficient, for instance, to increase the output of a factory through methods that degraded the minds and ruined the bodies of the workers in it. Efficiency engineers worthy of the name sedulously avoid that fatal error, and they do it successfully, too, though labor has more than doubts and joins real and false efficiency in a common condemnation. Workers and employers alike should learn the difference between the two kinds and restrict the name to the kind that earns the title.

Francs-Tireurs in History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's TIMES in the "Topics of the Times" column, under the subheading of "Franc-tireur Crimes Considered," you hold that the Belgian population in sniping the German soldiers in 1914 were only doing what the American citizens did to the British soldiers at Lexington and Concord in 1775. I deny the correctness of that statement. In the Emmet collection of Americana at the New York Public Library is the original muster roll of "Minute Men" or militia who fought at Lexington and Concord, and on it will be found the names of the "embattled farmers" who participated in that historic fight, together with the receipts for the money paid them for their services and mileage fees, thereby proving beyond all question that they were soldiers in the employ of the State of Massachusetts. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet some years ago wrote an article for the Magazine of History which contained a facsimile of the original muster roll, together with interesting comment thereon. Lawful warfare can only be carried on between the organized forces of the nation engaged therein, and "sniping" by individuals or a group or citizens acting on their own initiative is simply murder. All authorities on international law agree on this.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916. J. S. M.

MR. HUGHES'S NEW ISSUE.

His Suffrage Stand Turns Former Adherents to President Wilson.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with deep regret I have read Mr. Hughes's pronouncement in support of the constitutional amendment to force woman suffrage on the older and settled communities whose people, men and women, do not wish it. Even greater is my regret at the disingenuousness with which he tries to justify his disapproval of the platform on which he was nominated. He says that the national constitutional amendment was not referred to specifically in that platform. What could be more specific than the declaration in terms that woman suffrage was not a national issue! This meant that it was not to be advocated by the party or its candidates as a matter for national amendment, or it meant nothing at all, and Mr. Hughes, with his legally trained mind, must be aware of the fact.

It seems hardly worth while to combat his reasoning to the effect that woman suffrage is sure to come. It won't if the people have a voice in the matter directly. For a while the emotionalism of a few and the indifference of many seemed about to effect that result, yet in twenty-odd years suffrage has carried only a few Western States.

Now the tide has turned, as it so often does with sober second thought. We've tried it on the dog, as our system admits of our doing, and the people don't like it. Every election of the last year has gone against the suffragists; in the East by overwhelming majorities, and in every case where a State has had to vote a second time the majority contra has been largely increased. How, in the face of this most pertinent and forceful evidence, can Mr. Hughes accept the noisy pronouncement of hysteria and loose thinking?

I had looked forward to voting for him, since I am frank to say I have strongly disapproved of much in the present Administration. Now I cannot but feel that a dominant issue has been introduced. Without restating the many arguments against woman suffrage, it is certain that the increased emotionalism of a bi-sexual electorate would be sure to deteriorate its quality in a direction where its quality will least stand deterioration. That is a very serious matter and, worst of all, the evil once done is permanent. Suffrage once granted is practically irrevocable, while foreign policies and most other things affect at worst but our own generation. Clever suffragists know now that the people are against them and that their sole hope is to terrorize Congressmen and State legislators. That this hope is but too well founded the last vote of the New York Legislature, in the face of a recent 200,000 majority against woman suffrage, shows clearly.

With deepest regret, then, I must vote for what I conceive to be lesser evils which time may cure, rather than to saddle the country, against its will, with an evil that strikes at the very roots of rational and responsible government.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

A Surrender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We now have the measure of Mr. Hughes. He has given a perfect demonstration of how much courage he possesses by his complete capitulation to the Congressional Union, which is made up of a few hundred suffragists utterly unrepresentative of American womanhood. Thousands of men and women have felt ashamed of the weakness of our Government during the present Administration, and had hoped that the Republicans would choose a candidate who would show more backbone. To these it is a severe blow to find that Mr. Hughes is too weak to oppose a handful of women with whose views it is perfectly evident he does not sympathize. He urges the country to give way to them because he thinks there will be no peace until they get what they want. It was England's weakness in dealing with the suffragettes which helped to persuade Germany that England was too weak to fight and encouraged Germany to bring on the war. England is now paying a bitter price for this weakness, and sooner or later America will do the same.

Mr. Hughes apparently believes that if the suffrage agitators are given their way on this question sex antagonism and the feminist movement will cease. This is a wholly groundless fancy. In California sex antagonism in politics is very bitter, and in all the suffrage States the female politician is more and more recognized as a menace. Mr. Hughes, in capitulating to her at the very beginning of his campaign, gives us his measure. He thinks he will gain some women's votes. He will certainly lose many men's votes. The most ardent Republican voter with whom I have spoken since Mr. Hughes came out for the Federal suffrage amendment declares he will not vote for him.

JANET McR. HALL.

Peterboro, N. H., Aug. 2, 1916.

Republicans for Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Never have I failed to vote the Republican ticket to the present day, and the conservatism of the Republican Party has been a saving grace hitherto in staying all the radicals who would rush pell-mell into they know not what. Yesterday I met three Democrats and two Republicans who had intended to vote for Hughes in the face of the conditions. Today all five will vote for Wilson.

If we want the same inefficient conditions that prevail in Colorado to exist generally, if we want the same corrupt conditions that have been enhanced by the woman in politics in Chicago to be increased, if we want the dire local conditions which abound in San Francisco to enter into every congested community, then let us unite in shouting for woman suffrage!

I predict that the balance of power of the male voter in the coming election will spell the defeat of Mr. Hughes, and I profoundly regret it, as I am with him on every other issue.

A LIFELONG REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 3, 1916.

The High Price of Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dairy company informs me that the price of milk has been advanced from 5 to 6 cents a pint because of the breakage of bottles.

As a matter of fact, the drivers of the delivery wagons are responsible for that. One has only to walk through the residential streets to see that, as the bottles set out for the drivers to collect are not gathered up, but remain where they have been placed or are kicked and thrown about by the boys playing in the streets. Moreover, the clerks in the milk stores who used to exact a deposit on bottles when persons other than regular customers bought milk, in that way insuring the return of the bottles, no longer do so. I have heard of one milk company that, before it amalgamated with a larger concern, offered prizes to the drivers who returned the largest number of bottles. Anyway, it is unjust that the people should be made to pay.

E. PEHLEMANN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN WAR TIME.

The Professors' "Meine Herren" Now Addressed to Classes Composed Largely of Earnest Women Students.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have just received the inclosed description of last Winter's university life at Bonn, which shows an interesting phase of the life in Germany between the eastern and western fronts.

One of your correspondents some time ago gave a vivid picture of the Spring "Messe" in Leipsic, showing the vigorous life of industrial and commercial Germany. It may, therefore, be fitting to have this sketch of the present educational life at one of the largest German universities presented to your readers.

O. J. MERKEL,
Executive Secretary German University League.

[Inclosure.]

Whoever enters the Alma Mater in Bonn soon feels how important and how strong the forces of peace are which have been rescued in this iron age. "Inter arma silent musae." Seneca, who originated these words, did not at that time anticipate the vitality of the German people, as they, apparently engaged to the utmost by the gigantic requirements of the war, yet manage to administer, in addition to these tremendous sacrifices, their affairs at home with untiring and painstaking care. And what could be more peaceful than the study of the sciences?

Everything appears here as formerly; the number of lectures and of students is not noticeably decreased; the regularity of attendance and the will for work are possibly even enhanced. The big lecture room for international law shows crowded benches. In the halls there is coming and going until late in the evening.

And yet the trained eye notices differences as compared with former times which are not apparent to the casual observer. The student body appears changed in its composition and its demeanor. The "colors" are lacking, not only because some of these student societies are at present not operative, as most of their "Burschen" and "Fuchse" are in the field, but also as most of them have decided to omit jolly decorations and colors as long as the trumpet of war is sounding.

In the clubhouses of the various societies, former castles of youthful merry-making, the wounded have been quartered. The only color which interrupts the uniform picture is the field gray. In addition to those who wear the Iron Cross with their civilian clothing there are many soldiers in uniform of all arms and positions, some crippled, some wearing leather gloves over wounded hands, or trying to regain the full strength of their feet. Most of them look serious. And they know why. He who has gone through the midst of death loses the thoughtlessness of youth. These soldiers, be they in civilian clothes or in uniform, are the most beloved sons of the Alma Mater, for they have already realized and put into practice, boldly and joyfully, what the university education means to impress upon them as wisdom's last conclusion—the sacrifices of the individual for the welfare of the whole people.

The first semester! When thinking of it no former student can refrain from a smile of sweet memories. They are here again, but apparently less numerous than in former years. A little bashful and yet with a certain degree of dignity, they study carefully the announcements on the blackboards. Some are still wearing the black frock coat which covered their anxious hearts during examination.

But the most prominent factor among the younger students is supplied by the women to whom the ruthless grip of the war has brought predominance in lecture room and seminary. Their number, already grown large before the war, is today especially noticeable, as they supply the larger half of the entire student body. In fact, in some of the classes, especially those devoted to linguistic studies, the male student is in danger of disappearing among the crowd of female students. The still favorite address of some teachers, "Meine Herren," is now about to lose its last glimmer of justification.

The simplicity of bearing and dress on the part of the girls is quite remarkable. Nearly all of them go about without a hat. They are of exemplary punctuality and perseverance. It seems as if they all have adopted the watchword recently sent out to its members by one of the large societies of female students: "Now is the time, especially at the universities, where we are at present in the majority, to show with what earnestness and with what joy women work; now is the time to prove that seminaristic studies may have valuable results even if almost only women are taking part in them."

A few days ago I met a former fellow-student. She had in the meantime received her Doctor's degree. Through several semesters I had been accustomed to see her work together with her older brother. Now she was alone. I did not ask any questions, as her sad eyes spoke for themselves. On the honor list, which hangs in the hall, simply framed with a wreath of oak leaves, I found his name; he fell at Hartmannsweilerkopf. Now his name is among the many who died silently and who took with them a thousand undone deeds, unwon wreaths, and unmatured hopes into the cool earth. A flame burns at night and at day before this touching ex voto of the University of Bonn, the eternal light before the altar of the Fatherland.

UPRISINGS IN INDIA.

Their Seriousness as Indicated by Growth of the Prison Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the interview granted by Lord Hardinge to the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the subsequent statement issued by Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, about the peace and quiet that prevail in India, it would be interesting to note the following facts given out under the authority of the Government of India.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has already noticed the statement made by Lord Crewe the other day in the House of Lords, about the seven formidable frontier uprisings which the Government in India had to quell during the war. As to internal troubles, the following facts made public in the prison reports of Bengal and the Punjab speak for themselves.

1. As regards the Punjab:

The number of prisoners admitted into jails rose during the year 1915 by more than 10,000 and the average daily population by nearly 2,000. With admissions exceeding 50,000 and a daily population of nearly 17,000 prisoners, it would not have been surprising if there had been some falling off in the standard of efficiency. Existing jails are designed to hold 14,729 prisoners. * * *

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 25,530, or 7,187 more than in the previous year. This is accounted for by the conspiracy cases in the Central Punjab and the outbreak of dacoity in the southwestern districts.

About Bengal it is said that:

The Government resolution on jail administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1915 discloses a very grave state of affairs. The outstanding fact is the extraordinary increase in the number of prisoners in all jails. The admissions rose from 69,204 in 1914 to 81,801.

In either case there was terrible overcrowding, which evidently resulted in a great deal of sickness. In Bengal the daily average number of prisoners in hospitals increased from 582 in the previous year to 765 in 1915, or by about 30 per cent. In the Punjab it rose from 9,119 to 12,361, which shows a daily average of from 486 to 661.

No comments are needed.

LAJPAT RAI.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

The carmen and the bosses they most
firmly beg to state
That in the present issue there is naught
to arbitrate.
The bosses and the carmen they are
both exactly right;
No room for arbitration here, there's
only room to fight.
The public, the dear public, pays the
dollars and the cents
To make the bosses' profits and to pay
the carmen's rents.
But the public's not considered in this
flow of hostile talk;
Let the public keep its nickels, while
the strike is on, and walk.

There's many a mile from the City Hall
To Harlem and the Bronx;
The miles don't seem so lengthy as
The boss's motor honks;
The carmen they don't mind the miles,
For they are on a strike,
But most of us are on the job,
And every day we hike.

The carmen and the bosses both request our sympathee,
For both are absolutely right, as any one can see.
It would not do to give an inch—indeed it would be wrong—
And most of us need exercise to keep our muscles strong.
The cars may rest in idleness and never turn their wheels,
While you and I and wife and kids raise blisters on our heels;
We rise an hour earlier, get home an hour late,
Because both sides are right, and so there's naught to arbitrate!

C. L. EDHOLM.

WHAT IRELAND ASKS FOR.

Full and Complete Recognition as a Capable Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting editorially on the Irish question, THE TIMES asks with what consistency the inveterate opponents of coercion can advocate its application to Northeast Ulster? Perhaps, anticipating THE TIMES question, Premier Asquith supplies the answer. Speaking in the House of Commons on July 7, 1913, he stated:

> When an attempt is made to segregate the northeast corner of Ulster from the rest of Ireland, and to represent it as though it were free from the great unifying sentiments of nationality, they were flying in the face of history and existing facts. The claims put forward by the four Ulster counties were really meant to defeat and frustrate the aspirations of the Irish people.

Geographically, Ireland is a separate entity from Great Britain, having no physical connection with either Scotland, Wales, or England. Historically, Ireland has always been, in spite of persecution and proscription, perhaps the greatest exemplar of self-conscious nationhood. Hence, Premier Asquith's admission that to treat it otherwise is flying in the face of facts and history. Our motto has ever been "Ireland a Nation"—not merely provincial autonomy, but full and complete recognition of our national unity. Can any one imagine a "far-down" Irishman being mistaken for an Englishman? Much less can one imagine him being flattered by the mistake. It is a safe statement to make that he is far more conscious of his Irish origin, and far more proud of it, than is the average Anglo-Saxon-American of his American origin. A nation God created Ireland; a nation it has remained—historically, socially, and politically. And a nation it will remain, the Carsons, the Lansdownes, and even the Redmonds notwithstanding. To treat it otherwise is not only poor statesmanship, but not even good politics.

As to our ability to govern ourselves—well, to discuss this seriously would be to dignify an uncalled for, unmerited, and unjustifiable imputation on the intelligence, honesty, and inherent love of fair play of a people who have supplied legislators and premiers to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, not to speak of soldiers, statesmen, and Presidents given by the same people to the United States. Could we possibly misgovern it worse than the English have?

M. K.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

Connecticut's Fear for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though only a humble health officer, I am disposed to resent the imputation by New York health authorities that Connecticut is in the throes of "hysteria" over the prevailing epidemic of infantile paralysis. In the beginning of the epidemic, when the New York authorities made the statement that an epidemic of infantile paralysis was no more serious, either in mortality or sequelae, than an epidemic of measles, we wondered if we were so badly mistaken in our conceptions. Later, when the mortality and new cases were increasing by leaps and bounds, the headlines said, "Health authorities are optimistic," and we wondered what they were optimistic over. And we still wonder why New Yorkers are fleeing by thousands, if the danger is so insignificant. Such action would seem to indicate that there is some "hysteria" even in New York. We are rather disposed to stay quietly at home, and endeavor to protect our little ones from "hysterical" New Yorkers.

H. FRANK MOORE.

Bethel, Conn., Aug. 1, 1916.

A Day for Naturalization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when so much is written as to the hyphen in American life and politics, why is it not possible to invest the act of citizenship with a more dignified and inspiring ceremonial than the hurried signing of papers? Why could not one or more of our national holidays or some other fitting date be assigned each year, and the occasion be marked with due solemnity? This would be an inspiration not only to our new citizens but to many Americans by birth who do not realize the priceless privilege. Thanksgiving Day would perhaps be not the least appropriate time for such a public act and ceremony—at least in all the larger cities—redeeming that day from some of the noisy and frivolous associations

CHILD LABOR BILL URGED IN SENATE

Chairman Robinson Defends the Measure's Constitutionality and Upholds Its Provisions.

SAYS TRADE IS PROTECTED

Asserts the Bill Has Strong Support in Some Southern States—Appeals for Sake of Humanity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Senate late in today's session took up the Child Labor bill for consideration. At the instance of President Wilson this measure gained a preferred place on the Senate's legislative program after the Democratic caucus had decided to lay it aside for the remainder of the session. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who reported the measure from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, took the floor to explain the Senate substitute as compared with the bill passed by the House and to set forth the viewpoint of the majority of the committee on the constitutionality of the proposed measure.

Great interest was shown in Senator Robinson's explanation. Nearly all the Democratic Senators were in their seats. In the galleries were several delegations from organizations interested in the proposed reform.

Senator Robinson compared the provisions of the Senate and House bills, discussing the necessity and justification for the legislation, and strongly urging its constitutionality.

"While the House bill excludes from interstate commerce the products of mines, quarries, canneries, workshops, and other manufacturing establishments into which proscribed child labor has entered," he explained, "the Senate substitute greatly simplifies the law as to the practicability of its enforcement by forbidding the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of any mine, quarry, cannery, workshop, factory, or other manufacturing establishment if within thirty days prior to the removal of such product from the mine, quarry, cannery, workshop, factory, or other manufacturing establishment child labor, proscribed by both bills, has been employed in the producing establishment.

"The limitations as to age and hours in both bills are the same. In mines and quarries children under 16 years and in workshops, canneries, and factories children under 14 are excluded. Children between 14 and 16 may work eight hours a day and six days in any one week.

"The Senate substitute relieves dealers in manufactured products outside the State of production from any liability, but in order to prevent manufacturers in the State of production from evading the law it requires dealers to obtain guarantees from the manufacturer that the products are not made in violation of the Child Labor law. Manufacturers who, in good faith, desire to obey the law, under the Senate substitute, are required to file affidavits obtaining certificates as to the age of children from parents or guardians, as prescribed by the Federal Board."

Senator Robinson pointed out that while it has been said that the Southern States were opposed to the legislation there was, as a matter of fact, strong sentiment in all these States in favor of its enactment. He read extracts from some of the leading newspapers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas in support of this contention, and said that for the sake of humanity little boys and girls, full of life and hope, should not be diven into the front door of a factory where their growth was stunted, their health broken, and then when their energy has been sapped, thrown out at the back door on the scrap heap of humanity like a worn-out piece of machinery.

As to the constitutionality of the proposed act, Senator Robinson contended that under the decisions of the Supreme Court the power of Congress to regulate commerce was complete and absolute, except as limited by the Constitution itself; that the only limitation in the Federal Constitution on this power was the Fifth Amendment, providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution imposed the same limitation on the States that was imposed by the Fifth on the Federal Government, and that if the States in the exercise of police power could suppress the evils of child labor, Congress, through its power to regulate commerce, could promote the same end by anything that channels of commerce to persons and enterprises in the interest of the public health, morals, and safety.

Congress, he asserted, could do indirectly a great many things that it could not directly perform. The lottery cases and the white slave cases, he said, affirmed the power of Congress to enact legislation in the nature of police regulations through its power to regulate commerce. He also asserted that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution had no application; that Congress had as much power to suppress recognized evils in conditions surrounding the production or manufacture through a regulation of commerce as it had to accomplish the same end after transportation had ended, and that the bill, therefore, came fairly within the principle of the lottery cases and the Hoke case.

Rodenberg to Defend Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Democratic criticisms of the acceptance speech of Charles E. Hughes will be answered in the House tomorrow by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, who plans to address the lower body for one hour on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Rodenberg announced that he would make a political speech because of a vigorous attack made on Mr. Hughes as a candidate by Representative William E. Williams, Democrat, of Illinois. The Rodenberg speech probably will unloose a flood of campaign oratory in the lower body, which has little to do for the next three weeks.

Just Published

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A convenient, timely summary of facts regarding Mexico's natural, racial and economic features and plans of government and finance. In a brief compass, easily available for the business man, this book aims to answer the question, "What is Mexico?" History and internal troubles are not touched upon.

Maps. 50 Cents net.

HARPER & BROTHERS [ESTABLISHED 1817]

AMES RESUMES HIS DUTIES.

Producer Will Again Manage the Booth and Little Theatres.

After a year's rest from his labors as theatrical producer, Winthrop Ames will be back in the field this season with the Little Theatre and the Booth under his direct management, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Ames expects to produce four new plays at the Little Theatre during the season in addition to an entertainment for children at special matinees. The new plays are not described. He will begin his season at the Booth with a production of "Pierrot the Prodigal," by Michel Carre, with music by Andre Wormser. This is a pantomine which was given many years ago at Daly's Theatre under the original title of "L'Enfant Prodigue" and was seen last year in London.

Among plays which Mr. Ames is said to have in preparation for his theatres, but which are not named in the statement, are "The Wrong Box," Granville Barker's dramatization of Stevenson's work of that name, and a farce, "From Saturday to Monday," by William J. Hurlburt.

COWBOY PARADE AT CONEY.

Plains Men and Women, on For "Stampede," Give Western Dance.

Real cowboys, 220 of them; ninety-five girls from the plains, and 165 Indians, all mounted, rode out of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon, traversed Ocean Avenue to Emmons Avenue, and thence through Ocean Parkway, where they drew up in front of the Hotel Shelburne. They were the riders and ropers who are to take part in "The Stampede" from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12, competing for world championships.

Guy Weadick, managing director of the contest, and other officials in automobiles headed the parade, which officials of the Coney Island Industrial Bureau reviewed and then handed to Weadick the keys of Coney Island.

Afterward there was a parade along Surf Avenue, and then a real Western dance in the Shelburne, with music by the Cowboy Band from Cheyenne. Some 300 more contestants, with buffaloes and wild horses, are coming today, it was announced, and the contests, which begin on Saturday, will be exactly the same as those which have been held in the West for many years, without rehearsal and with each contestant striving for the prize.

PAGE IS THANKED BY DUKE.

Italy's Acting Lieutenant General Receives American Ambassador.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The Duke of Genoa, who is acting as Lieutenant General of Italy, representing King Victor Emmanuel while the latter is at the front, has received Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, in private audience.

The Duke displayed much interest in American affairs and also in the visit paid by the Ambassador to the French front. He expressed pleasure on hearing that Ambassador Page would soon visit the Italian front.

Ambassador Page was thanked by the Duke for the statement made by the Ambassador before he left America, regarding the Italian viewpoint on the war.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN WEDS.

Widow of Colonial Secretary Bride of Rev. W. H. Carnegie.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Mary Endicott Chamberlain, widow of Joseph Chamberlain, the British statesman, who was Colonial Secretary under the late Marquis of Salisbury, and the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, rector of St. Margaret's and Canon of Westminster, were married in Westminster Abbey at 8 o'clock this morning. The wedding was very simple and quiet, the bride being given away by Austen Chamberlain.

Mrs. Carnegie, before her first marriage, was Miss Mary Endicott of Boston, a daughter of the late William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's Cabinet. She came here last May, after an absence of seventeen years, and spent several weeks with her family. As the only woman of American birth to refuse an Earldom, which was offered her by King George after Mr. Chamberlain's death, she occupies an unusual position in England.

Canon Carnegie is 56 years old and this is his second marriage. His first wife, who died in 1901, and whom he married in 1892, was a daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Bolvey, Fifth Baronet of Flaxey Abbey, Gloucestershire. He is the father of five daughters. Canon Carnegie has been prominent for many years and was formerly rector of the Cathedral Church in Birmingham, of which he was also Honorary Canon. He is the author of a number of religious books and during 1905-1906 was Select Preacher at Oxford University.

$761,646,000 Added to Investments.

An investment of $761,646,000 has been made in oil, ship, munitions, dye, and chemical companies since the war began, according to a tabulation by the Journal of Commerce. Oil and gas companies, capitalized at $432,293,000, have taken more than half the money. In ship companies the new capital has been $76,200,000; in munitions concerns, $128,410,000, and in dyes and chemicals, $124,743,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Irene Franklin has signed a contract whereby she will appear under the management of Frederic McKay, who will star her in "The Melting of Molly," a play by James Montgomery from the novel of that name by Maria Thompson Davies.

Edwin Arden will appear at the Palace next week in "Close Quarters," a sketch by Oliver White.

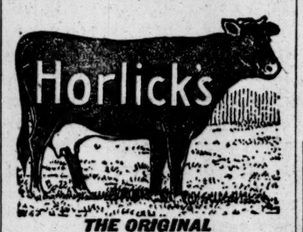
A special showing of the film, "The Fall of a Nation," will be given at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, on Wednesday evening of next week. It will be in aid of the funds of the relief work among militiamen's families being done by a committee of the American Defense Society.

Ann Murdock resumed rehearsals of "Please Help Emily" yesterday, after recovering from the effects of an accident in which she severed an artery of her wrist Tuesday evening at her home when a window pane broke.

The first performance of "The Guilty Man" will be given at the Astor Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 21, with Irene Fenwick at the head of the cast. The play is by Ruth Helen Davis and the late Charles Klein.

Fritz Bruch and Lucy Bruch, 'cellist and violinist, will appear at the Strand Theatre next week.

The Actors' Fund of America is to share in the profits of the performance of "The Stampede" at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 8, when special features will be arranged.



THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain extract, in powder.
For Infants, Invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
The Food-Drink for all Ages
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

$6,000 DAMAGE DONE BY MASQUE CROWDS

Contractors Say It Will Cost That Sum to Restore City College Grounds.

DEBRIS NOT CLEARED OFF

Corporation Counsel Will Take Up the Question with the Shakespeare Committee.

Estimates by contractors of the damage done to the grounds and stadium of City College by the actors and audience at the Shakespearean masque, "Caliban," may reach the sum of $6,000, of which more than half is for injury to the turf, cinder path, and grass banks of the grounds. Had the masque been held in Central Park, as was at first intended, contractors believe that the damage would have been much greater. When it was planned to use the park THE NEW YORK TIMES took a definite stand against exposing the shrubs and lawns to the possibility of devastation by irresponsible crowds.

"In the dressing rooms of the stadium," one contractor said yesterday, "marble slabs were broken on the walls and other material damage done to the rooms, while the iron railings around the inclosure were broken down in several places by the audience. I would not care to hazard even a guess as to how much damage would have been done had the masque taken place in the park."

The damage to the turf and grounds is not attributed so much to the fact that the grass was trodden down as to the building of stands, which kept the sun from the grass and so killed it. Some of the wooden scenery used in the masque still remains on the ground, as well as debris from that which has been removed.

It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty about the collection of the sum necessary to restore the grounds to the condition in which they were before the performance. As the college is a city institution the matter has been put in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, who will take the question up with the committee in charge of the masque. Persons who are in touch with the affair said yesterday that it was to be expected that the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee might wish to go over the estimates, but that no unpleasantness was expected.

PIER HAS BRIDGE TOURNEY.

Mrs. Samuel Wins First Prize at Narragansett Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Towers, with its turrets and ivy-clad walls and promenade overlooking Narragansett Bay, was the scene of the first bridge tournament of the season at The Pier this afternoon and was attended by many of the cottagers. The bridge was given for the benefit of the Narragansett Improvement Association. The first prize was won by Mrs. Frank Samuel of Philadelphia, the second by Miss Edith Blanc of New York, and the third by Mrs. F. W. Robinson of Philadelphia. The booby prizes went to Miss Anna Low Grimes, Mrs. G. S. McGrew, and Mrs. W. B. Smith, and the "Koon Kan" to Mrs. M. P. Hutchinson.

Following the bridge tea was served with Mrs. Edward Robinson in charge of the tables. Presiding at the tea tables were also Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York.

The players were Mrs. I. H. Clothier, Jr.; Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Caryl Roberts, Mrs. Wharton Poor, Miss Fanny Sinnickson, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, Mrs. Rowland Hazard, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mrs. Percy W. Wright, Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen, Mrs. David S. Baker, Mrs. Byron S. Watson, Mrs. Walter A. Nye, Mrs. Stanley Henshaw, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. E. W. M. Pfizenmayer, Mrs. Edward L. Welsh, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Albert B. Lambert, Mrs. Leon Samuels, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Miss Lydia Brown Wickerson, Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, Miss Bouvier, Mrs. Frank Samuel, Mrs. P. M. Prescott, Miss Bessie Robinson, Miss Anna Lou Grimes, and Mrs. M. P. Hutchinson.

Members of luncheon groups at the Casino today were Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., who entertained a party of eight; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Legare of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Eaton Cromwell, Jay Coogan, Earle Alexander, Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham, and Miss Madeleine Cochrane.

Two matches in the Point Judith polo tournament this afternoon attracted members of the polo coterie at the Pier to the final event for the Randolph Cup, presented by F. S. P. Randolph.

Maxwell Greene, former United States Consul to Bermuda, and Mrs. Maxwell Greene, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Sullivan of New York are at the Mathewson.

MISS SALLY BRIGHAM A BRIDE.

Weds Craig Colgate in St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing.

Miss Sally Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brigham, of Flushing, L. I., and Craig Colgate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock in St. John's Episcopal Church, Murray Hill, Flushing. The Rev. Dr. George W. Eccles officiated. The wedding was a very quiet one, and the ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends. A reception followed at the Brigham home at 342 Amity Street. The bride was unattended. P. Erskine Wood of this city acted as best man.

After the reception the couple left for the West on their honeymoon. They plan to be gone a month, and on their return will reside at Flushing.

The bride is prominent in Flushing society. Mr. Colgate is a bond broker and a Yale graduate. He belongs to the Knickerbocker, Union, Piping Rock, and Nassau County Clubs.

CARNAHAN—FEALY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Murphy have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Minnie C. Fealy, to Lieut. Col. Earl C. Carnahan, U. S. A., which took place on Tuesday at their home here.

NEWPORT HAS GARDEN FETE

Classical Dances Given on the Lawn by the Art Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The most fascinating outdoor entertainment of the Summer was a gardon fête on the grounds of the Art Association this afternoon. There were classical dances by the Pomfret Dancers, the Misses Elizabeth, Louise and Marjorie Warren, and Esther Gustafson, and music by Conrad's Orchestra. The undertaking was in charge of Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Warren T. Perry, Mrs. John Elliott, Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. Frank H. Greenlaw, Miss Ruth Thomas, Mrs. John J. Mason, Miss Rosalie Mayer, Mrs. Charles Biesel, Miss Maidie Parish, Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Mrs. E. V. Murphy, and Mrs. Waldo Evans. In the boxes were Mrs. Harrison S. Morris of Philadelphia, President of the association; Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, Miss Caroline Barclay, and Miss Catharine Morris. Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock had Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr.; Miss Beardsley, Mrs. James Andrews Swan, and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. In other boxes were Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Miss Evelina Gleaves, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynne, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, John Nicholas Brown, Miss Taylor, Miss Martha A. Codman, Mrs. John J. Mason, and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

NOT TO TAX FOREIGN CARS.

Those from Contiguous Countries May Enter and Leave Duty Free.

The Treasury Department, in a general order to Collectors and other customs officials, has issued instructions construing a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals that deals with the treatment to be given foreign-built railroad cars brought into this country.

The Collector at Detroit wrote to the department apparently under the impression that all cars of Canadian manufacture entering the United States should be held dutiable, as the court, in a test case, held that such cars brought into the United States and used in domestic commerce were dutiable according to their component material of chief value.

The department, correcting in an order by Assistant Secretary Malburn, the Detroit official's understanding of the decision, made it plain that the department did not regard the court's decision as warranting the taxing of every Canadian car coming over the international line. The order said that cars of foreign build brought into the United States from contiguous foreign territories in the regular course of their employment in international traffic may be permitted to proceed to their destination in the United States and return loaded to the foreign country without being liable to the payment of duty.

Such cars, it was set forth, may be used for carrying either local or through shipments in the ordinary course of business on their return trip to the foreign country, but should not be used in domestic traffic not incident to the return trip to the foreign country.

NEW HOLDING CO. ORDER.

New England Co. May Participate in Steamship Reorganization.

Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court modified an order yesterday made on April 15 permitting the New England Navigation Company, the holding company of the steamship properties operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to take part in the reorganization of the company.

The original order was based on the information that the New England Company had $2,500,000 in bonds, but since that time $1,000,000 worth of the bonds have been disposed of. The modified order continues the permission to participate in the reorganization and merely reduces the amount of the bonds which must be deposited with the Reorganization Committee.

The company will receive in exchange for its bonds a similar amount of bonds to be issued by the proposed company. The new bonds are to be secured by mortgage as to principal, but they will be income bonds as to interest. The order also provides that the stock and securities of the new corporation turned over to the New England Company shall be subject to the same provisions of the decree that now controls its present holdings in the Eastern Steamship Company, which is the name of the various steamship lines.

BOY DROWNS, BROTHER SAFE

Treacherous Hole in Gravesend Bay Takes Another Victim.

In Gravesend Bay, back of Coney Island, the beach slopes gently down as far from shore as a man may walk and still keep his head and shoulders above water. Then the slope changes abruptly to a sharp drop, and one may walk off into an apparently bottomless hole. In five years more than twenty-five bathers have stepped off this ledge and been drowned. Yesterday Simon and Charles Goldman, strangers, did.

Dudley Smith of 467 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, saw them disappear. When they rose and yelled he realized they could not swim. He ran into the water. Charles was senseless when Smith reached him. Dragging him ashore, he turned him over to others to resuscitate, and ran back into the water for Simon.

Simon had disappeared again. Smith dived for him repeatedly, but it was not until many hours later that his body was found and brought ashore. Charles was resuscitated in Coney Island Hospital. Simon was 17 years old, three years younger than his brother, with whom he lived at 39 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

BLIND WORKSHOP BURNS.

Fifteen Lines of Hose Laid and Many Burst Under Pressure.

Hundreds of Brooklynites, homeward bound at 5:45 last night, stopped to watch a destruction of the two-story frame building at 108-112 Livingston Street, near Boerum Place, where a fire started 15 minutes after twenty-five blind men and boys had quit work there for the day. The place was leased by the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind.

How the fire started had not been learned last night. It burned swiftly, however, and fire apparatus halted all surface cars in Livingston Street so that hundreds were delayed, their cars having to be diverted through Court and Fulton Streets.

Fifteen lines of hose were stretched by the firemen before half a dozen were found to be perfect. Nine burst when pressure was applied to them.

The blaze spread around the corner to wo two-story frame dwellings at 24 and 26 Boerum Place. These were emptied before the fire touched them and no one was hurt.

Magistrate Brough on Bench.

Alexander Brough, who was recently appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel, assumed his office in Washington Heights Court yesterday morning. Several of his friends were present to hand him a silver mounted gavel and a large floral horseshoe on behalf of the Marseilles Club, of which he is a member. Magistrate Brough's first case was that of a woman charged with intoxication, who was let off with a warning.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

ROBERT S. TOWNE DEAD.

Mining Engineer Was Active in Developing Mexican Properties.

Robert Safford Towne, a mining engineer long active in the development of Mexico, died yesterday in his apartments at the Engineers' Club, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, and was a son of the late Henry A. Towne and Mrs. Harriet Nye Towne. Mr. Towne was graduated from the Ohio State University in 1879, a year later receiving his degree of E. M.

He was an officer in many Mexican corporations, including the Mexican Northern Railway Company, of which he was President and Treasurer. Mr. Towne was also President and a Director of the Alvarez Land and Timber Company, the Fresnillo Mining Company, the Mexican Lead Company, the Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company, the Montezuma Lead Company, and the Soubrette Mining Company. He was President, Treasurer, and a Director of the Compania Metalingica Mexicara, President and Treasurer of the Teziutlan Copper Mining and Smelting Company, Vice President and a Director of the Tezuitlan Copper Company, President of the Minerals Extractor Corporation, and Vice President of the Metallurgical Engineering and Process Corporation.

Mr. Towne was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Ohio Society, and the New York Yacht, Engineers', New York, and Lawyers' Clubs.

Jackson Thornton Dawson.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Jackson Thornton Dawson, Superintendent of the Arnold Arboretum and widely known as a horticulturist, died tonight after a short illness. He was 75 years old.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. IRVING, for more than twenty-five years United States Deputy Marshal of the Northern District of New York, died last night at Troy, N. Y. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. THOMAS HAMMOND, widow of the founder of Hammond, Ind., and said to be one of the wealthiest women in the State, died at her home there yesterday, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. MARTHA HILL, widow of William G. Hill, died yesterday at her home in Sound Beach, Conn., in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. GERTRUDE SHARP, widow of John J. Sharp and mother of W. B. Sharp, Assistant Postmaster of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday night at her home there, in her eighty-fifth year.

LLOYD OSWALD WILSON, a newspaper reporter, died on Wednesday, following a chill which he contracted while visiting the scene of the explosion on Black Tom Island on Sunday for The New York Sun. He was born in this city twenty-five years ago and was a graduate of the New York Law School. For a time he was in the office of William Harmon Black as a lawyer and then went with the City News Association as a reporter.

Mrs. CLARA I. NUGENT, wife of James Nugent, is dead at her home, 375 Washington Street, Jamaica. Mrs. Nugent was born in Chicago thirty-five years ago and had been a resident of Jamaica for three years. She is survived by her husband, five sons, and one daughter.

CLAUDE V. GENTRY, a druggist of 190 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, died at his Summer home on Colton Avenue, Sayville, L. I., on Tuesday from heart disease. He was 60 years old and was born in Hamilton, Canada, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than forty years.

Mrs. GRACE RAYMOND WOOD, 60 years old, widow of A. Eastwick Wood and daughter of the late Graham Raymond Wickes, died on Wednesday at her home, 778 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATE GUNNER, 81 years old, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. V. W. Berger, Bayside Park, Bayside, L. I. She was born in Albany, N. Y., and besides her daughter she is survived by one son.

Mrs. ROSE McCABE, widow of Andrew McCabe, died on Tuesday at her home, 471 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. McCabe was born in Westmeath, Ireland, eighty years ago and is survived by a son, two daughters, and fourteen grandchildren.

FRANK H. HOLMES, 72 years old, of 479 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday from heart disease. He was born in Brooklyn, and was about to go into business with his father when he was taken ill. He is survived by his parents and one brother.

Mrs. HANNAH ROSINA PHILLIPS died on Tuesday from apoplexy at the home of her son, 1,114 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. She was 71 years old and is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Miss GENEVIEVE MARIE AGUILAR died on Wednesday from heart disease at her home, 302 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-eight years ago and is survived by her father, a brother, and two sisters.

Mrs. ANNA M. KOLB died on Tuesday from old age at the home of her daughter, Mrs. K. Nicklaus, 1,431 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.

J. MILTON BURNHAM, a salesman, died yesterday at his home, 832 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mr. Burnham was born in Pikesville, Md., fifty-one years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty years. He is survived by his mother, his wife, and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DE BOW OAKLEY, a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 233 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by her husband and two daughters.

ROBERT B. KIRKWOOD, 48 years old, of 173 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday after a brief illness. He was born in Brooklyn and is survived by two brothers and three sisters.

Mrs. MARY VERONICA HENNEBERRY, wife of Joseph B. Henneberry, died on Wednesday at her home, 3,213 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. She was 53 years old and is survived by her husband, two sons, and one daughter.

GEORGE O. HABACKER died on Wednesday at his home, 16 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was born in Brooklyn on Jan. 20, 1877, and is survived by his wife and one daughter.

PETER J. VANDER VLIET, a wealthy farmer of Passaic, N. J., died at his home there on Tuesday in his sixty-ninth year. He was a member of several Dutch organizations.

FRANK X. SCHLIEMAN, active for many years in politics in Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year, leaving his wife, a son, and one brother.

JOSEPH TAYLOR ELLIOTT, Vice President of a bond house in Indianapolis, Ind., and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-second year.

LOUIS LILIENTHAL, for thirty years engaged in the pickling business before he retired five years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 41 Convent Avenue, in his eighty-first year, leaving his wife, two sons, and five daughters.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a descendant of Roger Williams and one of the leading jewelry dealers of Southern New England, died on Wednesday at his home in Providence, R. I., in his eighty-sixth year.

HUGH B. HOUSTON, a member of the jewelry firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., died on Wednesday at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy-ninth year. He was a graduate of Girard College and a member of the Union Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the State Society of the Cincinnati. Two daughters survive him.

GILBERT F. COSHLAND, a wholesale liquor dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 120 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixtieth year. He was active in Jewish charities. Mr. Coshland was head of the firm of G. F. Coshland & Co., 102 Murray Street, and leaves his wife, a son, and two daughters.

WILLIAM B. WHITNEY, a retired stock and grain broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 3,604 Broadway, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a native of Indiana and had lived here for more than forty years.

JOHN McNABB, one of the first locomotive engineers of the Third Avenue Railway, died at his home, 775 Bourke Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-eighth year. His two sons and a sister survive him.

Mrs. SARAH M. CHADWICK, daughter of the late Francis Chadwick, one of the first settlers in Red Bank, N. J., died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary H. Wood, in that place.

DAVID R. STEVENSON, a resident of Nutley, N. J., for several years, died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-first year, leaving his wife and one daughter.

GROVER C. HANN, a contractor and formerly a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Wednesday in Salem, N. C., in his thirty-second year. He removed from Phillipsburg several months ago to enter the contracting business in Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. ANNA HEPBURN LANE, wife of the Rev. Stoddard Lane, died yesterday at the home of her parents in Freehold, N. J., in her twenty-sixth year, leaving also an infant son and three sisters.

Mrs. JAMES McCLELLAN, a resident of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there, in her sixty-fifth year, leaving her husband, two sons, and a brother.

Captain GEORGE F. TUTHILL, a pioneer in the fisheries business, died on Wednesday at his home in Greenport, L. I., after a long illness. He was born in East Marion eighty-six years ago, and was a direct descendant of Henry Tuthill, one of the original settlers of Southold in 1640. At the age of 13 he became a fisherman, and at 20 he was Captain of a coaster. He was an organizer of the People's National Bank of Greenport and served many years both as President and Director.

BISHOP S. D. FERGUSON DIES

First Negro to Hold the Office in Episcopal Church.

The Right Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, Bishop of Liberia and West Africa, and the first negro member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, is dead at his home in Monrovia, in Liberia, according to a cable received yesterday by the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue.

He was in his seventy-fifth year and for more than thirty years had been a noted figure in his church, coming here frequently to attend conferences, during which he was highly honored. In 1907, the late Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, entertained him at dinner in Richmond, Va., for which he was severely criticised throughout the South.

Bishop Ferguson was born in Charleston, S. C., and emigrated with his parents to Liberia when six years old. He was educated in the mission schools and was an excellent student, giving early promise of being a leader among his people. In 1882 he was appointed a teacher and began his studies for the ministry. Three years later he was admitted to the church as a deacon, being appointed a priest in 1888. As a priest his work attracted attention and he was soon suggested for further advancement.

The House of Bishops assembled in New York in 1884 and elected him Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and its adjacent territory, the diocese later being changed to that of Liberia and West Africa. On June 24, 1885, his consecration took place in Grace Church, New York. During the same year he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Kenyon College and in 1893 Liberia College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

Bishop Ferguson came here to attend the 300th anniversary of the Episcopal Church in America in 1907 and it was said then that he would be the first negro to sit in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church, the church which Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee attended in Richmond, Va. He was then the ranking Missionary Bishop of his church, having succeeded Bishop C. C. Penick, who resigned as Bishop of Cape Palmas in 1885. After Bishop Penick's resignation the church decided to send no more white men to Central Africa under present conditions, and Bishop Ferguson's appointment was the result.

Bishop Ferguson was commended for his tact in the face of the race prejudice in the South. When he attended the convention in Boston in 1904 he was made much of, but made no application for quarters through the Hospitality Committee when called upon to attend the convention in Richmond. He and Bishop Penick, C. C. L. Somers, rector of the negro Church of St. Philip and was entertained by William C. Scott, a negro barber.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 3, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Lewis Campbell, 321 West 94th St., New York City, a daughter.

GOLDMUNTZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldmuntz of 601 West 115th St., City, Tuesday, August 1st, a daughter.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Van Benschoten of Essex Fells, N. J., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Van Benschoten was Miss Helen Grigg Seymour.

MARTIN.—Aug. 1, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin, a daughter.

MAX.—Aug. 3, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Max, a son.

Married

ACKERLY—CLAY.—At St. Matthew's P. E. Church, New York City, Aug. 3, by the Rev. Arthur M. Judge, Ruth, daughter of George Everson Clay and Margaret O. Hunter, to Dana Tarbell Ackerly.

COLGATE—BRIGHAM.—Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, to Craig Colgate at St. John's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. George W. Eccleas.

HALSEY—FAY.—Aug. 2, Marguerite O. Fay to Will G. Halsey.

Died.

BELLONI.—On Thursday, August 3, Josephine Hortense, widow of Charles Belloni. Funeral from her late residence, 20 Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, on Saturday, August 5, at 11 A. M.

BIGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, 1916, Ellen Bigham, beloved mother of Henry J. and Agnes Bigham of 625 East 26th St. Funeral from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. English papers please copy.

COSHLAND.—After a short illness on Aug. 1, at his residence, 120 West 86th St., Gilbert F. Coshland, in his 60th year. Beloved husband of Josephine D. Funeral services at Chapel Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

COX.—On Aug. 2, 1916, at New York City, in the 45th year of his age, Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., son of the late Rowland Cox and Fanny Cummins Cox of Plainfield, N. J. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

COX.—The Association of ex-members of Squadron A: On Aug. 2, 1916, Sergeant Rowland Cox, Jr., M. D. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
GENERAL CHARLES F. ROE, President.
LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. FAHYS, Sec.

FRASER.—Walter Douglas, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Fraser, 701 West 178th St., age 20 years. Funeral private.

GREENBERG.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, in his 82d year, Moritz Greenberg, beloved husband of Anna, father of Samuel, Mrs. Adela Greenberg, Mrs. Rose Klugman, and Mrs. Clara Rosenberg. Funeral Friday, Aug. 4, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,436 Park Place, Brooklyn. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. (Hungarian Verein.)

GUNNER.—At Bayside, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916, Kate, widow of John Gunner, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral service private at her son-in-law's residence, Mr. C. W. Berger, Bayside Park, Bayside, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M.

HARDCASTLE.—Patrolman Frank Hardcastle, 545 West 49th St. Services National Casket Chapel, 14 East 39th St., Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HERZMAN.—Aug. 2, Elkan, devoted husband of Rosa Herzman, beloved father of Julius, Mrs. S. Posner, Mrs. E. W. Posner,

CHINA IS INFORMED OF LOAN'S FAILURE

State Department Sends Word to Peking of Bankers' Refusal of Terms.

WANTED $2,000,000 AT ONCE

Despite Setback, the United States Government Is Continuing the Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department cabled to the American Legation in Peking today for presentation to the Chinese Government, a statement that was tantamount to notice that the department had been unable to arrange the loan which China had asked the department to obtain from American banking houses. The message gave a summary of the reasons advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank, all of New York, constituting the American group in the original six-power Chinese loan, for their attitude in the matter. While there appears to be no assurance that any money can be obtained by the Chinese Government in the United States at this time, the State Department is continuing the effort to place the loan, and was in communication with interested bankers today.

In the cabled statement it was set forth by the State Department that the American group of bankers felt that it would be unwise to invest in any more foreign securities at this time when the American market had all it could handle. It was recited that Chinese Government railroad securities were now down to 72 in the United States, and the prospect of floating an additional loan was not good. For these and other reasons the American group felt it could not engage to handle a new loan for the Chinese Government even of a comparatively small amount.

Will Need Bigger Amount.

The Chinese Government had offered to issue bonds for the loan and to dispose of them to the American bankers at 93. It had been the understanding among the bankers that if the loans were arranged these bonds would be placed on the market at 97. Outside of other considerations the American bankers felt that in view of the lack of sufficient guarantees for the payment of the loan, the price suggested was not attractive.

The negotiations, which are regarded as having come to and through the note sent to the Chinese Government by the State Department today, have had to do with obtaining for China only a small proportion of the amount that the Peking Government will need eventually, according to its representations. China had originally contracted in the United States a loan of $5,000,000, and this was to be followed by an effort to obtain an additional $30,000,000.

One million dollars of the $5,000,000 desired was furnished to the Chinese Government through the agency of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston. When China called for another instalment of the $5,000,000, the matter was taken up with the members of the American group in the original six-power loan, as it was felt that there was a moral obligation to bring the bankers composing this group into any arrangement for financing the Government.

The Government at Peking urged that it was badly in need of money for the payment of pressing debts; in fact, for meeting the ordinary expenses of governmental administration and when it was evident that it would be difficult to obtain the $4,000,000 asked for, the State Department was asked by China to make an effort to get $2,000,000 immediately. The latest phase of the negotiations between the department and the bankers and among the bankers themselves has been confined to the consideration of the question of furnishing this amount.

Government Guarantee Desired.

Underlying the conservative attitude of the American bankers has been the apparent fear that the action of the United States, in March, 1913, in refusing to be a party to guaranteeing the participation of the American group in the six-power loan, would continue to be applied to any additional loan to China, even when arranged at the instance of the State Department.

The American bankers believed, it is understood, that they should have some sort of a statement from their Government, showing that their participation in the loan was with the knowledge and consent of the Government. They felt also that the Chinese Government should furnish security for the loan, preferably through a concession that would guarantee revenue that would be applied to the liquidation of the bonds. The United States Government is credited with having been unwilling to undertake the arrangement of any such concession.

The whole series of negotiations has been attended by some confusion, part of it due to uncertainty as to whether any of the foreign groups in the six-power loan would be a party to the additional loan, or would consent that the American group should handle the matter without foreign participation.

As the matter now stands, negotiations for the arrangement of an immediate loan of $2,000,000 for China have come to a standstill, indicating failure.

CHINESE FINANCE TANGLED.

Tariff Revision and Salt Tax Surplus Controlled by Powers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, June 20.—In bygone times if China wanted money she had no difficulty in raising it by pawning some of her resources.

The rest of the world has never entirely lost the belief, inspired by reports of early travelers, that China is a land of fabulous riches. Chinese loans, in view of this, have always enjoyed great popularity in the world's money markets, and even at present, when her political affairs are in a bad state, her credit is said to stand higher than that of Japan.

The days of easy borrowing, however, have passed. Peking is no longer, as in the early days of the republic, crowded by financiers from all the corners of the earth prepared to induce China to borrow money. Not only is China unable to borrow from the foreigner but she is discovering that her past exploits as a borrower are adding to her present embarrassments. Japan was the first to give her an unpleasant reminder that financial chains hang heavily. The revenue from the salt taxes in China is pledged as security for the interest payable on a loan of $125,000,000 borrowed in 1913.

The reorganization of the salt administration was undertaken as soon as the loan agreement was signed, with the co-operation of foreigners, headed by Sir Richard Dane an expert, formerly in the service of the Government of India. Very shortly the good effects of the reorganization became evident. The revenue increased. Instead of a large percentage going to enrich the officials intrusted with the collection of taxes, the entire proceeds passed into the coffers of the Administration. As the revenue was considerably in excess of the amount required to meet the obligations charged upon it, an arrangement was made that, when Sir Richard certified that there was a surplus that could safely be released, this surplus would be handed over to the Chinese Government to be used as they deemed fit.

The salt administration account, by the terms of the loan agreement, is kept in British, French, German, Russian, and Japanese banks. The four first-named paid over the surplus to the Chinese Government, but the Yokohama Specie Bank, under instructions from the Japanese Government, refused to release the surplus that it held. The reason assigned was the uncertainty whether future collections would be adequate to meet obligations in view of the fact that several provinces had declared their independence.

This action on the part of Japan practically paralyzed the central government's operation against the seceding provinces, as the surplus salt revenue had been largely depended upon for military expenditure.

The death of President Yuan Shih-kai and the probability that it would entail a cessation of hostilities, inclined the foreign banks, all of which had been compelled to follow the example of the Yokohama Specie Bank, to agree to release the surplus salt revenues, but the hopes that were raised that the financial stringency would be relieved were suddenly dashed by the action of the French minister, who vetoed the release of the surplus held by the French bank.

No fundamentally satisfactory settlement of China's financial affairs can be attained unless a revision of the tariff is arranged. China is in the unhappy condition of having lost freedom of action in regard to tariff-making. In a time of emergency most countries turn to their tariff. This expedient is denied to China.

The tariff was revised in 1902, but any further revision has been impossible, as it is necessary for China first to obtain the sanction of all the nations with which she has treaty relations.

After the war it is hoped that the nations whose interests in China are purely commercial will bring pressure to bear upon Japan to induce her to withdraw her opposition to the proposed rectification of the tariff. If this rectification takes place, and internal peace prevails in China for a few years, she will easily be able to overcome the financial difficulties that are now clog-

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wilson & Prevost vs. Samson.
Walter vs. Walter.
Messinea vs. Carpenter, (2.)
Bailey vs. Hyman.
Margulies vs. Kocher.
Casanga vs. Morrison.
Herrmann vs. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Morgan vs. Burke.
Keledjian vs. Brown.
Re Scheer. (Rothstein)
Kaplan vs. Andonie.
Birnberg vs. Zuckerman.
Zurich Gen Acc & Ld. Ins Co vs. 416 West 31st St. Co.
Fenton vs. Hirschberg.
Birnberg vs. Zuckerman.
Rubin vs. Boulton, (2.)
Jacobson vs. Solomon.
Bohlman vs. Seibt.
Same vs. Goodman.
Zelenofsky vs. Frishman.
Werfelman vs. Von Asten
Hartmetz vs. Hartmetz.
Hennle vs. Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Beldt vs. Auchmuty.
Markiwicz vs. Reich.
Apicello vs. Sharboro.
Scouras vs. Scouras.
Leonard vs. Braunstein.
Re Brogan.
Stephanus vs. N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Surkis vs. Surkis.
Katzman vs. Katzman.
Himowich vs. Goldsmith.
Di Lella vs. Palmieri.
Re Contractors' Supply Co. (Tracy.)
Mandel vs. Henschel, (2.)
Vetteri vs. Roth, (2.)
Gold vs. Kraus, (4.)
Grossman vs. Grossman.
Buchholz vs. Marrus.
McCormick vs. Maher.
Dubel vs. Bingham.
Lebaudy vs. Carnegie Tr Co.
Re Weed.
Sneen vs. Batchaller.
Happin vs. Gordon.
Stern vs. Covert.
Storm King Stone Co vs. Hayes Const Co, Inc.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Green vs. Perricelli.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Francis Garcia.
Mary Haussner.
Denis J. Lyons.
Mary E. Lawrence.
Alfred B. Hause.
Francis Lichtwitz.
Ann Ward.
J. E. Donegan.
C. F. Zobel.
Edward Badt.
Charles Kirschoff.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M

Lilienstein vs. Isaacs.
Bay State Thread Works vs. Serkes.
Sandblom vs. Kimball.
Altman vs. Blumenkron.
Statler vs. Haight.
Rosenberg vs. Hollender, (2.)
Bawirzansky vs. Berman, (2.
Schiller vs. Cahan.
Tourse vs. Nourse.
Greenspan vs. Machles.
Fittante vs. Wolkof.
Hagan vs. Sheffield F-S-Decker Co.
Sun vs. Horowitz Bros.
Cohn vs. Liberman.
Kasower vs. Samuels.
Israel vs. Fleischer.
Lichtenstein vs. Multz.
P. Pastene & Co vs. Psaki.
The Fifth Av Bldg Co vs. Carbondale Knitting Mills.
Siegel vs. Wolkof.
Livingston vs. Kelly.
Hale vs. Moore.
Cohen vs. Schecter.
Fallane vs. Monroe.
Wintermitz vs. General Baking Co.
Nelson vs. J. H. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Fishbein vs. Barrett.
Oliva vs. Baldwin.
Galligan vs. United Cigar Stores Co.
Oliva vs. Baldwin.
Gatto vs. Farina.
Same vs. Malfia.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Jackson vs. McKenna—Joseph H. Adam.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Mers vs. Muller—Isidor Wasservogel. Martin vs. Martin—Charles. E Heydt. Lugar vs. Turney—Albert S Bard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Abraham J Dworsky vs. Kaufman Realty Co—Abraham Salow.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

Gang vs. Prill.
Geller vs. Bromberg.
Dineen vs. Kemna.
Durso vs. Wolf.
People vs. Meyers.
Baker Trucking Co vs. Kunpely.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Byrne vs. Bach—Matthew C. Griffin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Bernard Breitbart vs. Albert Rosenthal—Edward D. Dowling.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Walsh vs. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
Bleckwehl vs. Merrill Hosiery Co.
Sheerin vs. Sheerin.
Herman vs. Herrman.
Re Diaz Bldg Co.
McAulay vs. McAulay.
Kassenbrock vs. Hinchle.
Raff vs. Raff.
Re Bender (McKee.)
Flaherty vs. Owens.
Am Tax Lien Co vs. White.
Tiedeman vs. Tiedeman.
Re Karpel (Heith.)
Equitable Tr Co vs. Serll.
Ellingsen vs. Ellingsen.
North Side Bk vs. Wilmore Realty Co.
Re Benjamin (2.)
Re McNamara (Bur Weights & Meas.)
Gillen vs. John N Robbins & Co.
Re Roberge Place.
Re Troy Av.
London vs. London.
Re 13th Av (36th to 73d St.)
Welch vs. Welch (2.)
NY Mtg & Secur Co vs. Wallan.
Troisi vs. Troisi.
Re Fredenberger Rlty.
CNY vs. Schloss.
Lohse vs. Frank.
Brooks vs. Matthews.
Young vs. Young.
Ulrich vs. Klaber.
Martin vs. Schwarting.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

US Title Guar Co vs. Staverly Realty Co.
Neugass vs. Staverly Rlty
Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fleckman vs. The Wooodhaven Gas Light Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Shipper Has the Invoice Value of His Goods Reduced.

Several decisions having to do with the values at which imported merchandise was to be admitted into the United States were handed down yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. No classification decisions were made.

New York importers objected to the action of the local appraising officers in raising values on silk handkerchiefs shipped to this city by the Mikado Company, Yokohama. The goods, which were described on the invoices as "6m, 8½ by 8½ silk printed children's handkerchiefs," were entered at .65, and advanced by Judge Howell to .75, yen per dozen. The advance was based on what the Government officials held to be the market value in Japan at the date of shipment. Another lot of the handkerchiefs from the same shipper, but not hemstitched, were entered at .65 and advanced to .75 yen per dozen. Packing and case charges in both instances were added to the dutiable values.

A rather unusual case was that relating to artificial silk yarn shipped here by George Myer & Co., Wholen. The merchandise was stated to be "4m-m first quality." The unusual feature lay in the fact that the shippers invoiced the yarn at a higher value than the figure approved by the reviewing General Appraiser. As invoiced on the other side, the merchandise had a value of 82.5 francs per kilo. The Appraiser of the Port put a higher valuation on the yarn, but when Judge Howell heard the testimony he decided that 30 francs per kilo was the proper value on which to levy duty.

A dispute between New York representatives of Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford, was settled in favor of the Government's contention that the cotton goods concerned in the shipments were somewhat undervalued. Judge Howell, affirming the lower Customs officials, held that 35-inch black and white cotton checks bearing the quality number "2,464," would have to stand duty on the basis of 5½ pence per yard, instead of 4½ pence, as entered at the Custom House. Another lot from the same firm of Bradford shippers had to do with goods invoiced as "35-inch cotton checks, quality 4,483." These goods also were entered at 4½ and advanced to 5¼ pence per yard.

Fancy Spring Cloths Are Priced.

The United States Worsted Company, for which J. B. Kirkaldy is selling agent, yesterday priced the following fancies for Spring, 1917:

No.	Weight, (Oz.)	Price.
13-58	10½-11	$1.60
23-58	9 - 9½	1.57½
33-58	10 -10½	1.62½
43-58-2	9½-10	1.50
1017	8½- 9	1.50
1117	9½-10	1.70
1217	8½- 9	1.60
1317	10½-11	1.42½
1517	10½-11	1.52½
1017	10½-11	1.90
2417	9½-10	1.60
2517	10½-11	1.90
2617	8½- 9	1.50
2717	9½-10	1.47½
2717-3	9½-10	1.50
2817	10½-11	1.85
2917	11 -11½	1.75
3217	10½-11	1.32½
3417	10 -10½	1.75
6216	9½-10	1.67½

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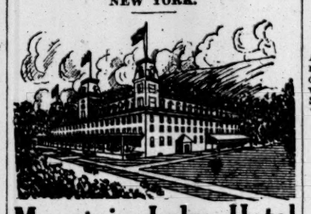

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To My Friends and Co-workers in the B. R. T. System:

Within a week a handful of men from other cities have injected themselves into the transportation situation on some of the lines in Greater New York and threaten, if they cannot rule, to stop the operation of every car in the community. They include Brooklyn in their boastful plans.

The remarkable thing about this demonstration is that it is aimed not only at some small companies where possible differences existed as to conditions of employment, but at companies whose men seemed generally satisfied with conditions and have presented no grievances. The declared purpose of the agitators relates only incidentally to wages or hours—demands as to these would apparently be waived if the companies would concede the right of the outsiders to speak for the companies' men. To accomplish their purpose they would deprive between five and six million people of transportation facilities, and inflict an irreparable loss and injury upon the business of New York.

Can we for a moment, either as employes charged with a public duty, or as joint workers in a great industry, entrust our interests to these men? What is their character or their record of practical philanthropy which would justify us in expecting that they can do better for us than we can do for ourselves? Will the public be better served by their participation in our operations?

For myself there is only one answer to these questions. For more than twenty-one years my heart and energy have been absorbed in the progress of our railroad system and its workers. I have looked upon a public service corporation not as a cold creation of statute, but as a partnership of brains, money and muscle for public good. I have regarded directors, officers and men as a democracy of workers—trustees, to be sure, for those whose savings have made possible our railroads and for the public whom we serve, but also guardians of each other's welfare and sharers in the prosperity which our labors produce. My chief ambition has been to see the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in these respects a model corporation. In attaining this ideal there is no dissenting voice in our organization, but full, earnest and united co-operation from every director, every officer, every head of department, and, I believe, from every other employe. Much has been accomplished, but much more remains to be done. What has been done could not have been attained without mutual confidence in intention and fellowship in performance. Can there be either confidence or fellowship under conditions which disturbers of an industrial peace now seek to impose upon us?—a condition either of armed neutrality or of war between officers and men,—no direct relation but a barrier of suspicion and the cold atmosphere of bargain.

I have no reason to believe that any of my co-workers looks with favor upon this outside agitation and wishes it to extend to Brooklyn. On the contrary there seems to be every evidence that the vast majority of them regard it with disfavor and will not be parties to destroying the relations which now exist, or to inconveniencing the public by severing their connection with the company on such an issue. The company will not compromise or sacrifice what it believes to be the interests of its men by dealing with these outsiders. It will protect its workers in the discharge of their duties. It will continue to encourage faithful service. It will to the extent of its ability, not only as a matter of wise corporate policy but as a matter of justice, continue to conform working conditions and compensation to the reasonable satisfaction of its men. It would be a calamity to them and a blow to industrial co-operation and progress if the relations which we have joined in establishing should now be broken. It has not required the assistance or advice of outsiders to bring about three increases in wages during the last four years. It has not required such help to establish pensions, sick benefits, life insurance, medical attendance, good fellowship and the principle of reward for merit. These activities of the company have no flavor of charity. They are desirable for the interest of the stockholders and they are a necessity of justice to our men. They are your creation more than that of the company. They are shaped to appeal to self-reliance and manly effort—not to dependence and weakness. You whose service has been long enough to experience their advantages know whether you will lightly give them up, or whether, measured by their steady enlargement and the evidence of sincerity behind them, they could be expected to continue and grow under the less favorable conditions of employment which others are seeking to foist upon you.

I am under no delusion that every worker in our ranks finds conditions just as he would like them. I do not for one. There are necessary limitations to complete satisfaction in any occupation. We have ours—particularly just now that we have joined with the city in a vast enlargement of transportation facilities which will for some time be a burden upon our resources as well as upon the taxpayers. But the ultimate result ought to be helpful to all, and our opportunity for usefulness to the public and our ability for advancing the standards of employment ought to increase.

I write this letter to those who work with me for this system so that you may know frankly how I regard this foreign attack upon our relations and our aims. I write it also because I want your help in correcting, if possible, any state of things which produces discontent. Since this outside agitation began I have received letters from only four men out of our ten thousand transportation employes, by way of criticism or suggestion, and these may not have been written by our men, because no names were signed. My associate officers say they have received none. I therefore ask that any employe who knows of any general or particular grievance, or who has any suggestion to make for the betterment of conditions, or of service, will write directly to me over his signature, and I assure him that his statements and suggestions will receive very careful consideration from myself and from heads of departments, and that if reported grievances are found to exist and can be corrected the disposition is here to correct them. In this way I can keep in closer touch with matters which affect our joint interest and be of greater service both to you and to the public. I sincerely hope that you will thus assist me in helping you.

Yours very truly,

T. S. Williams,
President.

August 3, 1916.

MEN OF BIG AFFAIRS BACKED POWER POOL

Croker, Whitney, Widener, Elkins, and Dolan Named in Losing Stock Deal.

CITE HOADLEY IN CONTEMPT

Promoter Alleged Neither to Have Paid Debts Nor Appeared for Supplementary Inquiry.

Joseph H. Hoadley, who, with Joseph Leiter, engineered the unsuccessful International Power pool in 1902, has disclosed in supplementary proceedings the names of Richard Croker, the late William C. Whitney, the late Andrew Freedman, and many other well-known men as among those for whom he manipulated the International Power pool. Others mentioned were Charles H. and Edward S. Cramp, the shipbuilders; George F. Randolph, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Andrew Fletcher, shipbuilder; George S. Graham, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia; H. H. Vreeland, P. A. B. Widener, L. Z. Leiter, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins.

The collapse of the pool began on May 1, 1902, when the stock, which had been boosted gradually from par to 198, dropped in one day to 120, and the following day lost 19 points. At that time Mr. Hoadley issued a statement saying that he had nothing to do with manipulating the stock, but was the largest holder of the stock as an investment, and had been buying for certain friends. Cyrus Field Judson resigned as a Director of the company on May 2, and it developed subsequently that the persons directly interested in the pool were Hoadley, Leiter, and Judson. They have been defending ever since suits brought by banking firms to recover the losses they sustained in their accounts when the stock crashed from nearly 200 back to par.

Mr Hoadley's testimony is attached to a petition filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, and to be heard today by Justice Finch, asking that Hoadley be punished for contempt for failing to appear in court on Wednesday to answer further questions as to his ability to pay the balance of $13,557 due on a judgment obtained in April, 1914, by Richardson Hill & Co., on a note made by Hoadley. The petition of Edward W. Mahon and Merrill, Rogers & Terry, counsel for the judgment creditor, asks that Hoadley be fined the amount of the judgment, with $2,500 additional, as the cost of trying to examine him, and that a receiver of his property be appointed because he has assets sufficient to pay the indebtedness, but has been secreting his property in violation of the orders of the court, to prevent the collection of the money due.

Fails to Pay or Appear.

The judgment in question originally amounted to $24,653, but it has been reduced to the sum stated by payments made by Hoadley to purge himself of contempt for failure to appear in supplementary proceedings on previous occasions. He was examined last on July 19, and at that time agreed that if no further questions were asked he would pay the balance due before Aug. 2, or would appear and testify on that day. He failed to do either, and the application to punish him was made.

The affidavit of Mr. McMahon said that Hoadley's testimony showed that he had sold out his interest in various corporations to Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Sons and A. B. Leach, and would receive more than $100,000 for it. He also stated that he was still the owner of a mortgage for $160,000 on the property of the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company, was in control of the bonds of the Lead and Smelting Company, and had equities in other properties in various places in the United States. Mr. McMahon said the examination showed that Hoadley had been able to secrete all his property to prevent its application to the payment of his debts, and he believed that Hoadley had used the Cramp-Hoadley Company, a corporation of which he is President, and his wife, Fannie Curtis Hoadley, and George E. Bouchle are officers, to secrete his assets.

Attached to the petition is the examination of Pliny Fisk as to his knowledge of Hoadley's financial affairs. Mr. Fisk said he knew Hoadley six months before they were associated in the promotion of the American Locomotive Company. He bought the franchise of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, through Hoadley for $1,500,000 in bonds of the Inter-City Power Company. The franchise was sold by the Manhattan Transit Company, which Hoadley was President at a salary of $6,000 a year.

Owns Munition Plant Control.

He said Hoadley had told him the Cramp-Hoadley Company owned control of the American and British Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., which has been handling contracts for millions of dollars' worth of munitions. Mr. Fisk said he had heard Hoadley tell of his interest in the promotion of the American Druggists' Syndicate.

Mr. Fisk said he had been a guest frequently on Mr. Hoadley's yacht, the Alabama, but that it wasn't much of a yacht. The Alabama is lying off the Columbia Yacht Club, Brooklyn. Mr. Fisk said he understood that the International Power Company owned one-third of the stock of the Trinity Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, and that the property of the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company was of great value, but that it would take a large sum to make the property a producer. He believed this property was owned by the Cramp-Hoadley Company.

Mr. Fisk also made the surprising statement that his company held $35,000 bonds of the American and British Manufacturing Company as security for an $8,000 loan to Hoadley. "There is some question as to their right to hold the bonds, but they have them," said Mr. Fisk. "My impression is that the collateral should be returned to the treasury of the American and British Company on the payment of the loan."

In his examination by Mr. McMahon the judgment debtor said that he did not own any stock of the International Power Company, but that he was President of the Cramp-Hoadley Company, which had its office at 18 East Eighty-second Street. When asked if that was not his residence, Hoadley said: "It is not my residence. It is where I live."

Hoadley insisted that he couldn't remember who the other officers of the company were, and said the stock book was in possession of Bouchle, who was Secretary and Treasurer.

Has Strong Financial Friends.

"How much do you owe?" he was asked.

"I would have to calculate that. I have ample capacity to pay all my obligations, as I have very strong financial friends and can make further loans and borrow further money."

"Is that the only resource you have?"

"That is practically the only resource I have."

"Then do you want to say you are insolvent?"

"I am not."

"Does your property exceed your debts?"

"I would have to look it up and see."

Hoadley refused to specify any single asset he owned which would be sufficient to pay the plaintiff's judgment. Asked as to the sale of the Long Acre franchise, he said he merely acted as "emissary and agent" for the late John C. Sheehan, until the deal was consummated, but he "didn't get a cent." He refused to testify as to ownership of International Power Company stock by the Cramp-Hoadley Company, and refused to tell the company's business. He admitted that he had paid his personal bills with its checks. He no longer had any connection with the American Druggists' Syndicate, he said.

The examination was adjourned until an application could be made in the Supreme Court to compel Hoadley to answer questions concerning which he had refused to testify. On being directed to answer, Hoadley said the control of the International Power Company was sold on April 29 by the Cramp-Hoadley Company to the Dominion Mining & Manufacturing Company, the promoters of which were Mr. Fisk and Mr. Leach. He testified that the Directors of the Cramp-Hoadley Company were himself, his wife, his Secretary, and his daughter, Grace Hoadley Wade. The company owned 3,412 shares of preferred and 29,722 shares of common stock of the International Power Company, and the International Power owns 14,500 preferred and 50,000 common stock of the American & British Company. The International Power Company also owns the Trinity Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company. His associates in that concern were the Edwin Hawley estate and Colonel F. H. Ray "of the tobacco trust," he said.

Wife Owns All the Stock.

Hoadley admitted that his wife, Fannie Curtis Hoadley, owned every share of the Cramp-Hoadley Company stock, which he transferred to her in 1911. Concerning his ownership of International Power stock he never owned a large amount of it, "but I have always controlled it since its organization," he said. He gave the names of his associates in the International Power pool in reply to a question as to his large purchases of stock before the pool collapsed.

Hoadley testified that Joseph Leiter, who was alleged to have been a partner in manipulating the pool, still owed him $2,000,000. He said that other persons owed him more than $100,000, and that the entire sum would be paid with interest.

Hoadley denied that he had deposited $35,000 in American & British Manufacturing Company bonds as security for the loan from Mr. Fisk, and was confronted with the testimony of Mr. Fisk to the contrary he asked for time to look up the details of the transaction.

MORSE BUYS ANOTHER SHIP.

The Minnesota, Now on the Pacific, to be Used in Freight Service.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—The steamship Minnesota has been bought by the United States Steamship Company, of which Charles W. Morse is President, according to a statement made here today by Mark L. Gilbert, an official of the steamship company.

The Minnesota, which is at present on the Pacific Coast, is to be used in freight service, it is understood.

Suit to Foreclose for Interest Due.

The Equitable Trust Company, as Trustee for the bondholders of the New Mexico-Colorado Coal and Mining Company's second collateral trust bonds, issued in 1911, sued in the Supreme Court yesterday to foreclose on certain collateral given to obtain the bond issue of $750,000. The mining company has defaulted in the payment of $59,800 interest.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $550,500, were chartered today. They include:

William Scheer, Inc., Larchmont, jewelry, diamonds, pearls, $200,000; W. G. Scheer, H. B. Donaldson, R. J. Lavarre, 267 West 113th St.

Florida Pine Needle Community, Inc., ornaments from pine needles, textiles, cloth, haberdashery, footwear, specialties, $25,000; M. Delrpewolf, F. M. Kelly, F. J. Smith, 74 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Yellow Menace Corp'n, Nyack, motion pictures, exchanges, automobiles, $25,000; H. G. Koach, L. Shafarman, A. Rosenbach, 729 Seventh Av.

Hartman-Blanchard Co., Inc., Binghamton, fuel, bricks, stone, cement, $25,000; C. N. Blanchard, C. Conant, C. Ingersoll Yawger, W. Hartman, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Clark Chemical Co., Inc., Albany, chemicals, chemical products, $25,000; W. M. Laraway, Albany, M. Fuller, J. A. Clark, 75 North Pearl St., Albany.

Fairy Tales Film Co., Inc., advertising, classic and fairy tales, motion pictures, $10,000; C. B. Cochran, 2d, 2 Rector St. and L. S. McClellan, 160 Wadsworth Av.

Gustave A. Becker Hotel and Restaurant Corp'n, cafe, saloon, hotel, restaurant, $20,000; E. Rehbling, G. Fischer, G. A. Becker, 308 W. 94th St.

Telegraph News Service, Inc., newspaper proprietors, $15,000; H. H. Osgoodby, C. S. Harrison, F. Bowman, 223 W. 79th St.

Century Jewelry Bargain House, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, $10,000; S. and J. Ganseberg, L. Friedlander, 953 Amsterdam Av.

Laske Hat Co., Inc., ladies', children's, men's, boys' hats, caps, $10,000; C. A. Hand, R. T. Wilson, L. Laske, 20 W. 129th St.

Bell & Leach, Inc., and A. B. Leach, would receive more than $100,000 for it. He also stated that he was still the owner of a mortgage for $160,000 on the property of the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company, was in control of the bonds of the Lead and Smelting Company, and had equities in other properties in various places in the United States. Mr. McMahon said the examination showed that Hoadley had been able to secrete all his property to prevent its application to the payment of his debts, and he believed that Hoadley had used the Cramp-Hoadley Company, a corporation of which he is President, and his wife, Fannie Curtis Hoadley, and George E. Bouchle are officers, to secrete his assets.

Attached to the petition is the examination of Pliny Fisk as to his knowledge of Hoadley's financial affairs. Mr. Fisk said he knew Hoadley six months before they were associated in the promotion of the American Locomotive Company. He bought the franchise of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, through Hoadley for $1,500,000 in bonds of the Inter-City Power Company. The franchise was sold by the Manhattan Transit Company, which Hoadley was President at a salary of $6,000 a year.

Owns Munition Plant Control.

He said Hoadley had told him the Cramp-Hoadley Company owned control of the American and British Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., which has been handling contracts for millions of dollars' worth of munitions. Mr. Fisk said he had heard Hoadley tell of his interest in the promotion of the American Druggists' Syndicate.

Mr. Fisk said he had been a guest frequently on Mr. Hoadley's yacht, the Alabama, but that it wasn't much of a yacht. The Alabama is lying off the Columbia Yacht Club, Brooklyn. Mr. Fisk said he understood that the International Power Company owned one-third of the stock of the Trinity Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, and that the property of the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company was of great value, but that it would take a large sum to make the property a producer. He believed this property was owned by the Cramp-Hoadley Company.

Mr. Fisk also made the surprising statement that his company held $35,000 bonds of the American and British Manufacturing Company as security for an $8,000 loan to Hoadley. "There is some question as to their right to hold the bonds, but they have them," said Mr. Fisk. "My impression is that the collateral should be returned to the treasury of the American and British Company on the payment of the loan."

In his examination by Mr. McMahon the judgment debtor said that he did not own any stock of the International Power Company, but that he was President of the Cramp-Hoadley Company, which had its office at 18 East Eighty-second Street. When asked if that was not his residence, Hoadley said: "It is not my residence. It is where I live."

Hoadley insisted that he couldn't remember who the other officers of the company were, and said the stock book was in possession of Bouchle, who was Secretary and Treasurer.

Has Strong Financial Friends.

"How much do you owe?" he was asked.

"I would have to calculate that. I have ample capacity to pay all my obligations, as I have very strong financial friends and can make further loans and borrow further money."

"Is that the only resource you have?"

"That is practically the only resource I have."

"Then do you want to say you are insolvent?"

"I am not."

"Does your property exceed your debts?"

"I would have to look it up and see."

Hoadley refused to specify any single asset he owned which would be sufficient to pay the plaintiff's judgment. Asked as to the sale of the Long Acre franchise, he said he merely acted as "emissary and agent" for the late John C. Sheehan, until the deal was consummated, but he "didn't get a cent." He refused to testify as to ownership of International Power Company stock by the Cramp-Hoadley Company, and refused to tell the company's business. He admitted that he had paid his personal bills with its checks. He no longer had any connection with the American Druggists' Syndicate, he said.

The examination was adjourned until an application could be made in the Supreme Court to compel Hoadley to answer questions concerning which he had refused to testify. On being directed to answer, Hoadley said the con-

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHEVIOTS wanted like American No. 533, Keely and Watson's styles, 60 or 66, or Bauendahl's 100. Telephone Farragut 9850.

CHINCHILLAS.—Grey brown, navy and tan, also sibeline in all colors; submit samples and best cash prices. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth and mixtures; call all week, 8th floor. 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 158 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

COTTON DRESSES.—M. L. Simons, 303 5th Av., is open for jobs of cotton dresses that were regular from about $5 to $10.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, white and flesh crepe; will pay cash. Federal Waist Co., 66 Bleecker St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ahrens looking at Fall children's dresses and children's coats Friday morning from 9 o'clock on; also open for jobs of children's Spring colored wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 7197.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cheap serge and silk dresses; large quantities of orders given. I. Zimetbaum, 134 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' and misses' serge and silk dresses. 225 5th Av., Room 1112-A.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

POPLIN.—Contractors wanted on poplin and messaline dresses; must furnish own styles. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., 510, 6th Av., sixth floor.

SILKS.—Open for 100 pieces seven mumy Jap silk, white and flesh, at a price. Telephone 8718 Chelsea.

SPECIALS.—Dollar-day specials; wanted, to buy by department store, job lots of all kinds suitable for dollar-day sales; will pay as high as $11.50 per dozen; can also use items to sell at two or three for $1. D. Oransky, 72 Madison Av., care Ben Levis.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing large orders. Call with samples; $6 to $10; your own or our cloth furnished. 1,239 Broadway, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Balm Beach, ladies' and boys'; large or small quantity for cash. 62d Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 9th floor, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week; better grade. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St.

WAISTS.—Contractor for silk, crepe de chine, georgette waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffon, 225 Fifth Av. (30th.)

CLOTHING for young men and men; jobbers and retailers exceptionally low prices. B. & F. Co., 779 Broadway.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes and popular prices; styles which will surprise you. 1. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats and suits to close out. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

DRESSES, serge, at $3.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

IMITATION CORDUROY.—About 10,000 yards imitation corduroy, 4,000 yards wale pique, 36 inch; 5,000 yards 10 wale pique, 27 inch to 28 inch; 15,000 yards waffle cloth, 1,200 yards pile cloth, 3,000 yards pile cloth, 35,000 yards dress fabric; above lots all white; bargain for quick purchaser; desirable perfect fabrics; we unload surplus stocks for manufacturers, dealers, &c. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3058.

JULIARDS.—4058 poplins for sale, all colors; 67½ cents. A 147 Times.

PLUSHES, 4040, and Peerless. Phone Gramercy 5907.

RUGS.—For sale, about 1,000 to 1,400 27x54 velvet floor rugs, in bales, about 30 each; spot delivery. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

SILKS.—Will close out 25 pieces six Mumy satin, at 52½ cents net. Telephone Chelsea 8718.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3358.

SUITS.—Assorted job of high-grade ladies' and misses' suits for sale cheap; must sell at once. Winkler & Levitt, 41 Division St.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

SWEATER BUTTONS compositions to close out cheap; all sizes, mostly red and gray. Western Button Co., 17 East 22d St., N. Y.

WOOL POPLIN, all colors, to close out. 131 West 28th. 7th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names Wednesday...3¾@4 " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Coin Locks More Popular Abroad.

Another American invention that is now being used by foreigners and which has been appearing in export lists of late is the coin-controlled lock. This device, which is used largely in automatic vending machines, telephone apparatus, &c., was not looked upon favorably by the conservative foreign buyers at first, but business in this line has assumed such fair proportions now that manufacturers are applying to the Treasury Department for drawback allowances.

***

A Rush for Dress Goods.

With the settlement of the strike in the garment industry, dress goods selling agents expect to be extremely busy for the rest of the month, making belated deliveries and taking orders that were held up on account of the labor trouble. A shortage of goods is almost certain, according to the best market opinion. Manufacturing was curtailed while the strike in the garment trade was on, and this loss of product can scarcely be made up now. With a scarcity of goods mill agents believe that price advances are bound to come.

***

Do Prices Represent True Values?

An undercurrent of caution is beginning to manifest itself in commercial circles, according to a prominent local business man. Merchants and manufacturers, he said, are questioning how long they can afford to ask the prices they are now getting and do their usual volume of business. "We are about a year ahead of ourselves in the matter of prices," he went on. "If the war continues for at least another year, as it gives every sign of doing, I am pretty sure the prices we have now will represent true values. As it is, buyers are uncertain whether good judgment is shown in purchasing for anything but the pressing needs of the moment."

***

They Get Little Consideration.

So keen is the competition for new accounts among resident buyers that the retailers are said to be treating them with scant consideration. This is often true, it is charged, in cases where a retailer decides to shift his account from one buyer to another. In more than one instance the first buyer has had no indication that he was going to lose the account until the retailer had signed up with the second man. No preliminary notice is given in such cases, and it sometimes happens that the first news of the change which the old buyer gets comes more or less indirectly from the office of the new one. So far, apparently, no buyer who has been so treated has found a way of "getting square."

***

Cancellation of Clothing Orders.

Due to overbuying on the part of the clothing retailers, cancellations have been heavier than usual on Fall goods. However, the amount of business lost through such revisions looks bigger because sales were much larger than is ordinarily the case. In other words, the amount of merchandise that has been cancelled, on a percentage basis, is about the same as usual. The quality of goods being put out by the mills is responsible in a number of cases for the clothing manufacturers' losses, as are the late deliveries being made by the mills on the cheaper fabrics. Business was exceptionally good with the retail clothiers last month, and the situation in the wholesale trade is expected to improve soon as a result.

***

May Charge for Retailers' Labels.

The question of charging retailers for labels was taken up by the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers yesterday at a meeting held in the Hotel Brevoort. At first it was planned to charge retailers for labels costing over 1 cent each, but sentiment among the manufacturers is now in favor of putting the cost entirely up to their customers. A committee was appointed to take up the matter with firms outside the association. Another question discussed was that of adopting a uniform stamp for use on blanks, which will provide that no guarantees can be given on colors, owing to conditions in the dye industry. Forty-one of the fifty-five members of the association attended the meeting. C. W. Endel of Cohen, Endel & Co., presided.

***

On Getting Competitors' Styles.

All sorts of tricks and devices are used in the women's wear trade by unscrupulous manufacturers to get the styles of competing houses. A man in the employ of another manufacturer will be paid to give information on styles, and designers will be bribed to bring the styles of one house to another. On the whole, however, this information seems to have advantages over all others. The "style pirate" announces the arrival of a buyer from an out-of-town store as making his headquarters, while in the market, at the "pirate's" place of business. Salesmen from competing houses bring their lines, display them, and turn over samples. It is an easy matter for the manufacturer who is after styles to copy the best numbers. Practically the only way to foil such attempts at "piracy," salesmen say, is to find out first whether or not the buyer is a bona fide representative of the store with which he claims connection.

***

A New Element in Credit Risks.

The August letter of the National Association of Credit Men calls attention to a new element in credit risks when it says that the importance of the question of whether or not a customer, whose business is located in a State which has a drastic workmen's compensation law, has taken out protection against injuries which might be held liable, should not be overlooked. In some States these laws present a subject for serious consideration. The Pennsylvania law, for instance, the letter goes on, is drastic, and some unsuspecting retailer or trade creditor may discover that the application of the law to their business had never been called, have had to bear financial burdens as a result of accidents to their employes. In credit statement forms, it is contended, as well as in credit investigations, explanations of this matter should be taken. In addition to this, credit men should be prepared to explain to their customers the main points of the various compensation laws as they affect the business of the latter.

***

Gray Goods Sales Continue Large.

Buying continued active in the local gray goods market yesterday, especially on printcloths, and the day's total sales were said to be fully up to the 200,000-piece mark established on Wednesday. Higher prices resulted in several instances. Trading was generally good on all of the constructions listed below, with the possible exception of 27-inch 64-60s, and while quite a few of the orders called for delivery during this month and next, many of them specified shipments running to the end of the year. In addition to the goods listed below, there was quite a good demand reported for various odd constructions at full prices. A fairly good business was done on coarse cottons, more particularly sheetings, but apparently it was small in comparison with the aggregate yardage of printcloths disposed of. These were the prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c.
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*5¾c.
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c.
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*5c.
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FRANCES D. KAUFFMANN, formerly of 53 East Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,005 and no assets. She leased the premises for bachelor apartments.

MENDEL AUSZLENDER, garters, 513 Broadway, has assigned to Alois L. Ernst. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Bleich, Goldstein & Oser Rosenberg, $304, and H. Steiglebel, $173. Liabilities are put at $8,000 and assets $2,000.

MICHAEL GELLES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Gelles, painter and supplies, 74 Rutgers Slip, and clothing, 134 Park Row, by Louis Leavitt, $472; French Lubricating Oil Company, $215, and National Paint Syndicate, Inc., $27.

INTERCITY LUMBER COMPANY.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed against Hyman and Philip Cohen, trading as the Intercity Lumber Company at 23 Great Jones Street, by Robert E. Sizer & Co., $273; J. Herbert Bate Company, Inc., $732, and Wistar, Tarr & Nixon, $1,547.

FRANK ROSEN, painter, 74 Rutgers Slip, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,179 and assets $645 in money owed to him by a paper company for work.

MORRIS WEISSMAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Cohnan Robinson receiver for Morris Weissman, waists, 32 West Twenty-seventh Street, bond $500.

SAM GROSSMAN, shoes, 168 Clinton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,933 and assets $414.

MORRIS NIRKEN, doing business as Morris Nirken & Co., feathers and novelties, 714 Broadway, has assigned to Julius A. Newman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—Francis G. Browne, a salesman, 536 South Clark Street. Liabilities, $25,553; assets, none.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—T. Alexander Campbell, hardware and plumbing, Pulaski, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $15,015 and assets of $13,761.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

American Pump and Tank Co.—C. Diehl	$232.22
Abraham, William—L. Goldreder	333.15
Same—Same	403.25
Bernard Construction Co., Bernard Greenthal, and Morris Glick—T. C. Wood	266.66
Brown, Willard P., and James Brown—R. E. Stanford	317.02
Barber, John—Canton Steel Ceiling Co.	139.26
Croner, Samuel A.—New York Mercantile Trading Co.	140.66
Conlan, Terence—Stewart Distilling Co.	327.53
Cobb, George W., Jr.—Gorham Co.	195.69
Daniels, Morris—I. Schott et al.	196.88
Daly, Arnold—Di Salvo Brothers	101.41
Davenville, Margaret—People, &c.	400.00
Delany, May, and Harry Clark—Same	300.00
Dolan, John, and Peter B. Malloy—People, &c.	500.00
Engel, Robert M.—M. J. Cunningham.	114.00
English, Thomas R.—Owens & Beers, Inc.	120.06
Flynn, George A.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.	175.63
Gordon, Manfulda A.—M. J. L. Boyer.	120.74
Fargo, Florence—People, &c.	300.00
Gardner, Lester N.—Hunter & Trimm Co.	415.78
Holmes, Myron—P. Reilly	105.80
Hofman, Jacob—Gleason Tiebout Glass Co.	222.16
Holm, John A.—M. Borchardt	164.16
Hynes, James T., Jr.—George Ringler & Co.	4,381.07
Hackett, Clarence M.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	186.23
Habig Realty Co.—F. C. Aampfer	1,339.59
Keefe, Will—L. George	175.11
Keating, James—Hotel Milton, Inc.	176.26
Kay, Robert—S. W. Fowler	174.94
Levy, Barnett, and William Richman—I. Kammerman	111.91
Loeb, William—H. H. Dreyer	199.36
Lavarino, Alfred, and George E. Pitzer —W. J. Irving et al.	132.68
Montgomery, Richard M.—I. E. Gottlieb	138.13
Moody, Harry R.—Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.	388.81
Malloy, Richard J.—C. J. Rae	322.73
McCormick, Edw. J.—B. Wexler et al.	110.72
Obrock, Helen, Jr.—C. R. Blenio	272.55
Price, Jesse—J. R. Clarke et al.	501.51
Spilker, Ethel, Abraham Spilker, and Jacob Shapiro—Sussman & Sussman, Inc.	124.35
Shoenfeld, Mayer—Security Bank of New York	128.90
Seal, James R.—E. Lifshitz	306.42
Schreiber, Lottie—M. Kossatz	106.65
Tempest, Florence—J. G. G. Hamilton	231.70
Williams, Charles E., Arthur S. Goodman, and Arthur T. Chester—J. Osiel	108.27
Woolf, Nathan L.—Morse Bros. & Ehrlich	192.61
Zionko, Socrates—H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.	266.91
Williamson, Frederick M.—J. H. V. Leith	226.83
Zink, William R.—D. Barnes	219.91
Kelley, John J.—City of New York	133.22

In Bronx County.

Bogan, Irving A.—C. H. Scovill et al.	$83.91
Brenner, William and Victor—Levenson Wrecking Co., Inc.	334.17
Cohen, Jacob—A. H. Poirier	40.40
Friedlander, Philip M.—A. L. Kass	166.78
George Colon & Co.—S. B. Smith	91.26
Halstead, Ralph C.—C. A. Halstead	91.97
McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., John M. McEvoy and Reinhardt F. Koester —Globe Sash & Door Co., Inc.	434.49
Meehan Bldg. Co.—Miller	2,950.52
Potter, Emily—T. Young, Jr.	666.71
Pink, Mary M., as guardian—P. Leschnik	115.34
Schinowitz, Isaac—Greenberg	170.72
Violante, John and Teresa—L. Konig	1,270.17
Waldman, Jacob—A. Modansky	162.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hartwig, August and Emilie—C. G. Winne, April 15, 1914 $340.86
Kennedy, James—A. Nechamkin, Feb. 7, 1916 351.88
N. Y. Railways Co.—H. Moran, Dec. 20, 1915 987.66
Runkle, Harry G.—A. T. Safford, Nov. 29, 1915 1,080.43
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—V. Tankansky, March 2, 1916 250.00
Rolfe, Benjamin A.—F. Kennedy, July 2, 1915, (reversed) 1,577.05
Tytler, Elizabeth, and Daniel J. Hoyt—People, &c., April 15, 1916, (vacated) 2,500.00
Korber, Otto V. C.—City of N. Y., Feb. 13, 1914, (vacated) 244.74

In Bronx County.

Koref, Ignatz—I. Hyman, Dec. 4, 1915 $863.85

IF YOU'RE OVERSTOCKED

Don't sell at a sacrifice. Don't worry. Don't get excited!

Simply go ahead and make up your goods. When you ship send me duplicate bills and I'll advance you spot cash.

My charges are 6% plus a small commission—the total no greater than the cash discount you allow your customers.

Hundreds are using my service. It's invaluable—prompt and confidential. Call personally or I'll send you a representative.

Universal Discount Company

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., New York.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

In the matter of G. Cohn Co., Assignors, to Harry Mesard, Assignee, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, sells by Public Auction, on Friday, August 4th, at 10:30 A. M., at 37 West 4th Street, New York City, assets of above, consisting of the stock, fixtures, and machinery of an up-to-date ladies' hat factory.

HARRY MESARD, Esq., Assignee.

ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2120-2126 Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 0011-12—7604-05 Barclay. Salesrooms, No. 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Busch Bros. Co.; Miss S. K. Wright, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; L. S. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Lembke Dry Goods Co.; C. G. Lembke, dry goods; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; J. H. Dieter, furniture, rugs, upholstery, blankets; Albert.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jarett Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, ready-to-wear; 1,009 B'way.

ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. Ory; dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; A. Kahanow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. A. Regenstein, jewelry, fancy goods, art goods, lamps; 1,140 B'way.

ATCHISON, Kan.—S. Salzer, ready-to-wear; Room 407, 1,182 Broadway.

AURORA, Ill.—G. W. Eade & Co.; G. W. Eade, women's wrappers, dressing sacques; Cumberland.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Klein, Moffett & Co.; D. A. Moffett, children's dresses; 1,270 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—E. Frank & Bros.; J. Frank, clothing; Imperial.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hutzler & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, knit goods, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; E. Rothschild, umbrellas; 128 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Singer & Sons; S. M. Singer, piece goods; Wellington.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio—Morris & Palmer; J. Morris, general merchandise; Latham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian Co.; L. Block, hosiery, underwear, merchandise manager; 353 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Co.; Miss G. Dunlop, corsets, undermuslins; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; D. Robillard, boys' clothing (basement); 432 4th Av.

BOSTON Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; P. E. McHugh, dress goods; Miss C. C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Eastern Manufacturing Co.; H. Robbins, dry goods, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; Albert.

BOSTON, Mass.—B. Wolf Co.; J. Aronson, men's hats; Latham.

BOSTON, Mass.—Filchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, &c.; 315 5th Av.; New Victoria.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss K. Desmond, cloaks, suits, skirts, low priced dresses, children's wear; 15 East 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—H. L. Tannenhols, furs; Wallick.

BOWIE, Tex.—S. Daube & Co.; S. Daube, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Baltimore, Md., 4s
South Carolina 4s
Rochester, N. Y., 4⅛s & 4½s
Port of Seattle 4½s & 5s
Tacoma, Washington, 5s

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, Still Under Pressure, Move Irregularly—Home and Foreign Demand for Goods.

Traders continued yesterday to search the market for stocks weakly enough held to make it easy to dislodge them. The weakness of the motors stocks the previous day invited fresh effort to bring out stock by putting pressure upon prices, and most of the aggressive action of the day was devoted to that end. The success attained was less decided than that which attended Wednesday's selling.

Higher prices for wheat, which did not hold, and higher prices of cotton, which did, helped to continue the element of crop uncertainty which was one of the most effective of the arguments used against the market the day before. This phase of the situation, however, had lost its novelty and, therefore part of its potency as a depressing influence. There were indeed no new factors of any great consequence, and despite the pressure which the bears were still putting upon stocks a good many issues succeeded in showing some recovery. There were new points of weakness, as in the sugar stocks and in some of the curb stocks in which there has been large speculation, but it appeared from the general action of the list that the amount of stock dislodged the previous day was relatively small compared with the efort which was put forth to bring stock out.

Some of the gains represented merely a rebound from the pressure put upon prices on Wednesday; others were readily traceable to the news. This was true, for instance, of the improvement in Steel, which logically enough responded to the renewed hardening of steel prices and to the reappearance of domestic buyers in the market on a larger scale. One of the theories upon which a continuance of active business is expected even after the foreign demand for goods has slackened to some extent is that much possible home demand for goods is being kept in abeyance by the even more urgent foreign demand for steel and for some other things which are greatly needed by the belligerents.

Present happenings in the steel trade bear out the reasonableness of this theory, for in this industry home buying is assuming larger proportions after consumers had in vain waited for a slackening of foreign demand. If prices should again be forced up by the concurrence of very active home and foreign demand no doubt some of the home demand will again wait, but this process is one which builds up an unrecorded reserve of orders which might easily serve to sustain activity in the trade when the turn in the foreign demand eventually comes. A longer range view of the outlook requires that note be taken of such possibilities as these, but for the moment such considerations have only minor market influence.

Wall Street was still talking yesterday, as it probably will be indefinitely, of the threat of a general railroad strike, but more and more people are coming to think of that as a threat rather than as a practical probability. The increasing belief in the eventual settlement of the demands of the railroad brotherhoods without a strike should lessen the degree of concern with which threats of a strike will be regarded.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@3%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2½@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

TIME.

60 days.....2¼@3 | 5 months.....3¾@4
90 days.....2¾@3¾ | 6 months.....3¾@4
4 months.....3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅛	4.75⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	—.00¼
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	—.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	71.87⅛	71.87⅛	71.87⅛	—.06¼
Cables	71.93⅝	71.93⅝	71.93⅝	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75⅝	4.75⅞
Paris	5.1826	5.91⅛	5.90⅞
Berlin	95.28	71.87½	71.93⅝
Switzerland	5.1826	5.25¾	5.25⅜
Greece	19.295	19.37	19.42
Russia	51.45	30.40	30.45
Italy	5.1826	6.43¼	6.43⅜
Austria	20.26	12.35	12.40
Scandinavia	26.78	26.60	26.70
Spain	19.30	20.15	20.20
Holland	40.19	41.37½	41.43⅜
China—			
Hongkong		50.25	50.75
Shanghai		71.00	76.00
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.25	50.50
Yokohama	49.84	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	41.37	41.43
Rio	32.44	24.62	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞.	$4.69⅝.	$4.70⅝.	$4.68⅝.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $484,251,331; balance, $41,246,908; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $883,191.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 13@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .9226.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30⅞d. up ⅛d; in New York, 64¾c. up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 49⅛@58c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	347,625
Same day two years ago	912,343
Year to date	Ex. closed
Same period last year	95,232,698
Same period in 1914	79,461,223
	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅛	17¼	100	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
21	21½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21½	21½	21½	
74	74½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74⅝	74	74	
72	72¼	1,700	Am. Agri. Chem	71	72¼	71	72	+2
101	101⅛	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	99¾	99½	99½	99½	— ½
80¾	80¾	12,000	Am. Beet Sugar	87⅞	88⅛	85¾	86⅜	— 1¼
100	106¼	100	Am. Br. S. & F'dry	103½	103½	103½	103½	+2½
54½	54⅝	1,700	American Can	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	
109	111½	200	American Can pf	110	110	110	110	
56¾	57	2,500	Am. Car & F'dry	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
53	53⅝	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	
27	27¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
18¾	19	200	American Linseed	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
68¾	69¼	10,000	Am. Locomotive	67½	68¾	67⅝	68¾	+1⅛
66	66½	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93	82⅞	93	+1⅛
109	110	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ¾
129¼	129½	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	109⅝	108½	109	— 1
220	220½	700	Am. Tel. & Teleg	129⅜	129⅝	129¼	129¼	— ½
42⅜	43¼	500	Am. Tobacco	218	221	218	221	+3⅜
25	27	1,100	American Woolen	43	43	42	42½	—1¼
31¾	32⅜	200	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	28	28	+1
65	67	2,100	Am. Zinc L. & S	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+ ⅞
78½	79	500	Am. Zinc L.&S. pf	62	62	62	62	+ ¾
67¾	67½	2,000	Anaconda Copper	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78½	+ ¼
102	102½	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	
99	99	2,300	At., Top. & S. F	102	102½	102	102½	+ ½
98¾	98¾	400	At., Top. & S.F. pf	90	99	99	99	
99	99	100	Do., odd lot	99¼	99¼	99	99	
64¾	64⅝	1,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I	70½	71	70½	71	+ ½
104	105½	2,000	Baldwin Loco	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
84⅞	85	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	2	400	Balt. & Ohio	85⅛	85⅝	84⅞	85⅝	+ ⅝
425	435	700	Balt. & Ohio pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
84	84¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	+ ⅛
128	131	200	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	—5
64¾	70	100	B'klyn Rap. Tran	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	
65¼	66½	100	B'klyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	
18½	20	300	Burns Brothers	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	
43	46	300	Butte & Superior	64½	65½	64½	65¾	+ ½
176	175½	4,300	Cal. Petroleum	18	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
85½	86	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½
54	54⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	174¼	175⅜	174½	175⅜	+ ⅝
101	101½	2,300	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86	86	86	86	—2⅞
59¾	60½	800	Cent. Leather Co	54½	54¾	54½	54½	
34⅜	36½	100	Chandler Motor	101½	101½	100	101¾	+ ¼
94½	94½	3,600	Ches. & Ohio	60	60¼	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
120	121	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	33	33	+ ¼
126	127	900	Chi. Mil. & St. P	95¾	95¾	94½	94½	+ ½
168	175	100	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ 1½
181½	188	200	Chi. & N'western	126¾	126¾	126	126	+ 1¼
19½	20	2,100	Chi. & N'west. pf	170	170	170	170	—5
47⅜	47½	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	18¼	18¾	17¾	18⅝	+ ⅝
80	82½	800	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
109		700	Chino Copper	47⅛	47⅝	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
43	43¼	100	C. C. C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	+ ½
135¼	136¼	1,100	C. C. C. & St. L. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ 1½
138⅜	139½	200	Cluett, P'body pf	43	43	43	43	
89½	90½	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	136½	136¾	136¼	136¾	+1¼
40	50	600	Consolidated Gas	13½	13½	13½	13½	
40	50	100	Corn Prod. Ref	90	90	90	90	+1
30	33	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	45	45	45	45	
67	67¼	10,900	Do., odd lot	44	44	44	44	
116	117	100	Crex Carpet	32	32	32	32	
212	215	500	Do., odd lot	68½	68½	68½	67	—1
165	170	100	Cripple Creek Cent	116½	116½	116½	116½	—1
54	54¼	32,200	Crucible Steel	221	221	216	216	—6
93½	94	2,000	Crucible Steel pf	108	108	108	108	
139	139	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	57¾	57½	52¼	54¼	—3¼
130	130	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	94½	94½	93¾	93⅞	—1
137½	141½	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	138½	138½	138	138	—1
43½	44¼	2,400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	138⅝	139⅝	138⅜	138⅜	
84⅞	85	100	Detroit Edison	113	113	113	113	+8
51⅜	52¼	100	Do., odd lot	43¾	43⅞	43¼	43½	— ⅛
71½	72	2,100	Diamond Match	34¾	35	34⅝	35	— ⅛
117	117¼	100	Distillers Sec	51¼	51½	51½	51½	— ⅞
46	46½	700	Erie	71¼	72	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
102¼	103	100	Erie 1st pf	117¼	117¼	116⅞	117	+ ⅝
48	48¼	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.)	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	
15¾	16	1,000	Gt. Northern pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
73¼	74	400	Greene-Cananea	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ⅝
41	45	1,000	Illinois Central	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
113⅜	113⅝	1,800	Inspiration Copper	74	74	73¾	74	— ⅛
1	1	1,000	Interboro Consol	41	41	41	41	
4	4½	400	Interboro Cons. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	— ⅜
74	74	200	Int. Agri. pf	25	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
41	41	1,000	Int. Harv., N. J.	86¼	88	86¼	88	+1⅝
113⅜	113⅝	17,500	Int. Harv. Corp.	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
25	25⅞	700	Int. Harv. M. tr. r	105	105	105	105	
24⅝	25	9,200	Int. M. M. pf. t. r	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ½
86¼	88	17,500	Int. Nickel	59	59	59	59	
43⅞	44¼	100	Int. Nickel pf	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
105	105	200	Int. Paper pf	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	100	Kan. City So. pf	70	70	69⅝	70	—1
59	59	100	Kelly Spring Tire	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	
71	71	5,000	Kennecott Copper	77	77¼	77	77¼	— ⅛
44⅝	45	1,000	Lacka. Steel	122	122	122	122	+1
70	70	100	Lee Rub. & Tire	35½	35½	35½	35½	—3
43¼	43¼	500	Lehigh Valley	127¼	127¼	127	127	— ⅛
77	77¼	100	Liggett & Myers pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
122	122	200	Long Island	76½	77¾	75½	76½	+ ⅝
35½	35½	1,100	Loulsv. & Nash	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
127¼	127¼	100	Mackay Cos	127	127	127	127	— ⅛
81½	81½	17,000	Maxwell Motors	81½	81½	81½	81½	
76½	77¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	75¾	77⅝	75¾	76⅝	—1¼
85¾	85¾	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
54	54	18,600	Mexican Petroleum	52½	54	52½	54	—3½
61	61	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	—1
95¼	95¾	1,000	Mex. Tobacco	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	+ ⅝
90	90	200	Miami Copper	89	90	89	90	—2
33¼	33¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	32	33	32	33	—⅝
4¾	4¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3¾	3¾	400	Missouri Pacific	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
5	5	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
100½	100½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	100½	100½	100	100	+ ½
21⅞	21⅞	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
63	63½	1,600	Nevada Con. Cop	63	63½	63	63½	+ ½
17	17⅛	3,200	N. Y. Air Brake	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
126	126	100	N. Y. Central	126	126	126	126	—3
103¼	103¼	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
58¾	58¾	100	Norfolk & Western	128¼	128½	128	128	— ½
128¼	128½	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	
86½	86½	1,600	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L	90	90	90	90	
90	90	100	Northern Pacific	110¾	111¼	110¼	110¾	+ ½
110¾	111¼	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	
6	6	3,200	Pacific Mail	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	100	Penn. R.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	400	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	93	93	93	93	+2
93	93	100	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	
27½	27½	200	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
47½	47½	200	Public Service N. J.	130½	130½	130	130	—1
130½	130½	900	Pullman Co	160	160½	160	160½	+ ⅝
160	160½	900	Railway Steel Sp	43	43	43	43	
43	43	700	Railway Steel S. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
97½	97½	26,900	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
22¾	22¾	9,900	Reading	93	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅛
93¾	93¾	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	+ ⅝
45¾	46½	500	Sears, R. & Co	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	— ¾
168¾	168¾	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126½	126½	126½	126½	— ¾
126½	126½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
26	26	100	Southern Pacific	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅝	100	So. Pac. Sugar pf	179	179	179	179	—1
179	179	100	Southern Railway	116	116	116	116	—1
116	116	200	Southern Ry. pf	23	23¼	23	23	
23	23¼	26,900	Studebaker Co	67¾	67¾	67	67	
67¾	67¾	1,200	Tennessee Copper	123⅜	123⅝	121	123⅛	+ ½
123⅜	123⅝	2,900	Texas Co	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	+ ⅛
24¾	25	1,900	Third Avenue	191¼	191¼	187	190	—1⅞
191¼	191¼	1,900	Union B. & P. Co	61¼	61¾	59¾	60	—1
61¼	61¾	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	62	62	62	62	
42½	45	7,300	Union Pacific	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅝
137½	138¾	500	Union Pacific pf	45	42½	42½	45	+3
82¾	82¾	200	Un. Sugar Mfrs. pf	137½	138¾	137½	138⅝	+ ¾
108¼	108¾	600	United Cigar Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
100¼	100¼	2,200	United Cigar Stores	108¼	108¾	108	108	—1
158	160	12,000	United Fruit Co	100¼	100¼	99	99	
159	159	6,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	158	160	158	160	+1⅞
194½	194½	200	U. S. Indus. Alco	194½	194½	194½	194½	—1½
106¾	108	200	U. S. Rubber	104	106¾	104	106¾	+1½
52⅜	54½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
66⅛	66⅝	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	+ ⅛
50	50	23,000	U. S. Steel	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
86⅞	86⅞	200	U. S. Steel pf	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ⅛
117¾	117⅞	800	Utah Copper	117¾	118⅜	117¾	118⅛	+ ⅝
77½	77¾	1,100	Utah Securities	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	+ ⅛
167¼	167¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	167¼	167¾	167¼	167¾	+ ⅝
38⅞	38⅞	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
110	110	1,100	Wabash	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1
13¼	13¼	1,400	Wabash pf. B	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
49¾	50	2,800	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
26½	26¾	100	Western Union Tel	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ⅛
92¾	93¼	2,800	Westingh. E. & M	56	56¾	56	56¾	+ ⅛
56	56¾	300	Wheeling & L. E	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
38¾	38¾	24,800	W. & L. E. 1st pf	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	—1⅛
12¼	12¾	200	Willys-Overland	51½	52⅝	50⅜	51⅝	— ⅞
51½	52⅝	300	Wisconsin Central	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
136	137		Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	136	136	135¼	135¾	+1¼

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Further Offerings Greatly Weaken Home Funds.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Apart from some activity and improvement in Russian mining shares, the stock market was uninteresting today. Further offerings weakened home funds, but foreign issues were firm, especially those of the smaller South American States, on reports that provisions are being made for meeting their obligations.

Japanese bonds had a good tone and shipping shares were quietly steady. American securities being neglected. Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 65 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,104,000
Circulation increased	20,000
Bullion decreased	673,000
Other securities increased	1,491,577
Other deposits increased	438,000
Public deposits decreased	276,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,980,000
Government securities unchanged	2,055,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.86 per cent.; last week it was 28.05 per cent. Discount rates 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,679,000
Silver in hand decreased	488,000
Notes in circulation increased	105,837,000
Treasury deposits increased	2,071,000
General deposits decreased	114,444,000
Bills discounted increased	26,454,000
Advances decreased	2,025,000

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	690	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	323	328
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L	98	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	157	160	158	162
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	165	168	167	169
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¼	10¼	10	10¼
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
National Transit	14	15	14¼	15¼
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	213	216	217	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	55	56	56	59
Pierce Oil	10¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	362	367	383	388
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	197	201
South Penn. Oil	310	320	315	325
Southwest. Penn	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal	260	263	263	267
Standard Oil of Ind	585	590	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky	423	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J	517	520	517	520
Standard Oil of N. Y	200	203	202	204
Standard Oil of Ohio	380	390	375	385
Swan & Finch	100	105	97	102
Tidewater Oil Co	175	185	181	185
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	385	40	30	40
Washington Oil				

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Clos

CANADIAN ISSUES

Brazilian Tr. Lgt. & Pow. Co.
Can. Cement Company
Canadian Fdy's & Forg.
Canadian Car & Fdry. Co.
Dominion Steel Corp.
Nova Scotia Steel
Steel Co. of Canada

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
15 BROAD ST. TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

French 3% Rentes

French 5% Victory Loan

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.
Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

Established 1865

Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. 43 Exchange Pl.
Baltimore New York

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Bonds for Investment

New York

Tax Exempt in New York State

The Preferred Stock of the

Dayton Power & Lt. Co.

is tax exempt in the State of New York.
Selling now on a 6¼% basis, and listed on the New York Stock Exchange, this stock is, we consider, a high-grade investment issue. The dividend is earned about three times.
Description T-84 tells more; send for it to-day.

John Nickerson, Jr.,
61 Broadway New York
300 N. Broadway Saint Louis

5½%

This return can be obtained by the purchase at prevailing prices of a like amount of four high grade securities, comprising one Municipal, one Railroad, one Public Utility and one Industrial issue. These are described in our new circular N-10, copies of which will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York.

Penn. Water & Power Co.
First Mtg. 5% S. F. Bonds.
Tax Exempt in Penn.
To yield over 5½%.

HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Union Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH
One Wall St. NEW YORK

Southern California Edison 5s
Indianapolis Gas 5s
Great Northern Power 5s
Duquesne Light. Stock & Notes
Ironwood & Bess. Ry. & Lt. 5s

MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6226

Mark A. Noble Theodore G. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust
Telephone 5969 Broad

CHASE NATIONAL TO DOUBLE CAPITAL

Increase of $5,000,000 in Fall Announced, with Cutting of Rich Melon.

DIVIDEND $500 A SHARE

Other Institutions Expected to Follow the Example Because of Great Expansion.

The first of several increases in the capitalization of some of New York's largest banks which have been looked for with the big increase in deposits in recent years was announced yesterday by the Chase National. It will double its present capital stock of $5,000,000, and in the process cut one of the richest melons which holders of bank shares have enjoyed.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Chase has been called for Sept. 7 for the purpose of voting upon the proposed increase from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The 50,000 new shares to be created will be offered at par to holders of record at the close of business on Sept. 7, each stockholder being entitled to take the same amount of new stock as the amount of his present holding. As the Chase stock is now quoted at 618 bid, 630 asked, the right to subscribe constitutes a dividend of about $500 a share. The $5,000,000 stock of the bank is now valued in the market at $31,000,000..

The Chase ranks third among the national banks of New York City in net demand deposits. These totaled at the last report $195,758,000, being exceeded only by the deposits of the National City and the National Bank of Commerce. Its net profits shown in the last statement were $10,453,000, and its loans $181,176,000. It is expected that other institutions will follow with increases in their capital, their total resources having shown great expansion since the present totals were fixed.

The rights of stockholders of the Chase to subscribe and pay for the new stock at par may be exercised by them at any time up to and including Oct. 2, upon which date all rights not exercised will terminate. Subscription warrants are to be mailed soon after Sept. 7.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
Tin, spot	38.25	37.87½	38.37½	
Lead	6.00		6.35	
Spelter	8.62½		8.37½	
Antimony	12.50	12.00	13.00	
Quicksilver	$77.00		$77.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	£	Wednesday. s. d.
Copper, spot	107	0 0	107	0 0
Copper, futures	104	0 0	104	0 0
Tin, spot	168	0 0	167	15 0
Tin, futures	168	15 0	168	10 0
Spelter	47	0 0	50	0 0
Lead	28	10 0	28	15 0

EARNINGS JUMP $1,552,585.

American Steel Foundries Show Big Gain Due to Shell Order.

The American Steel Foundries Company, which secured an extensive shell order last year, reports net earnings of $1,596,552 in the half year ended June 30, a gain of $1,552,585 over the same period of 1915. From other sources than mill operations $55,241 came in, an increase of $25,089, and a surplus of $1,022,815 remained after fixed charges and reserves had been provided for.

A statement by the company said that a second war order had been taken lately, to be filled by April, 1917. The size of this has been reported in the steel trade as $20,000,000, calling for more than 400,000 eight-inch shells for the British Government. The forge plant made no profit in the six months, the statement said, because of delays resultant from a strike at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing plant, where forgings for shells were being machined. The advance orders insure the operation of all plants to capacity well into next year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛
1,920	Am. Best Sug.	87⅞	87⅞	85¼	86½
270	Am. Can	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞
90	Am. Car & Fy.	57½	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝
70	Am. H. & L. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½
10	Am. Linseed	27	27	27	27
1,070	Am. Loco	67⅝	68⅞	67⅝	68⅛
50	Am. Smelting	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
20	Am. S. F'dries	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
100	Am. Woolen	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝
540	Anaconda	78⅛	78⅞	78½	78⅝
60	At., T. & S. F.	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
220	Baldwin Loco	70⅜	71¼	70¼	70⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
90	Butte & Sup.	64⅜	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝
140	Can. Pacific	175	175	173¾	174
10	Ches. & Ohio	59½	59½	59½	59½
140	C., M. & St. P.	95⅝	95⅝	94	94
120	Chi., R. I. & P.	18¾	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛
40	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20
50	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
190	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	43½	43	43¼
10	Corn Products	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,800	Crucible Steel	68	68⅝	66¾	67⅜
520	Cuba Sugar	56½	56½	52⅝	54½
30	Dist. Securities	44	44	43½	43⅝
90	Erie	34⅞	35	34⅛	34⅜
40	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51¼	51½
120	Goodrich Co.	71⅝	71⅞	71½	71½
40	Gt. North. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Greene-Can.	46	46	46	46
220	Inspiration Cop.	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
70	Interboro Con.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
140	Int. Mer. Mar.	25	25½	24⅞	25½
1,680	Int. Mer. M. pf.	86⅝	88¼	86⅜	88
50	Int. Nickel	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜
30	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½
20	Kan. City So.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
120	Kennecott Cop.	44½	45	44½	45
20	Lehigh Valley	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1,170	Maxwell Motor	77	77⅞	75⅝	76¾
3,950	Mex. Petrol	95	96	94	96
50	Mo. Pacific	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
20	Nor. Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
50	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	Pacific Mail	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
2,280	Reading	93¼	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
10	Rep. I. & S.	46	46	46	46
40	Southern Ry.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
3,570	Studebaker	122⅞	123⅜	121⅛	123⅛
40	Tenn. Copper	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
120	Third Avenue	61⅜	61⅞	59⅝	60⅛
20	Union Bag	7	7	7	7
60	Union Bag pf.	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝
960	Union Pacific	138	138⅝	137⅜	138⅝
160	United Fruit	134	160½	158	159¾
40	Un. Rys. Inv.	10	10	10	10
1,620	U. S. Ind. Al.	107¼	107⅝	104½	105¼
240	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	54½	52⅝	53¾
2,420	U. S. Steel	86	86½	85⅞	86⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
340	Utah Copper	76⅞	77⅜	76¾	77⅛
250	Westing. Elec.	56¼	56½	56	56¼
470	Willys Overland	51⅜	52⅝	50⅝	51⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Goldf. Cons.	.87	.87	.87	.87
300	Jumbo Exten.	.75	.75	.75	.75
500	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
500	Potosi	.05	.05	.05	.05
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
400	Union Cons.	.68	.68	.68	.68
500	Un. Gold Mo.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Alaska Gold	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
110	Algonah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Allouez	60	60	60	60
1,815	Am. Zinc	31½	32¼	31½	32¼
138	Am. Zinc pf.	62	63	62	62¼
60	Anaconda	78⅜	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜
250	Ariz. Com.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
200	Butte & Bal.	1½	1½	1½	1½
260	Butte & Sup.	64½	65¼	64½	65¼
70	Cal. & Ariz.	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Cal. & Hec.	525	525	525	525
70	Cop. Range	57	57	56⅝	57
275	East Butte	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝
10	Granby	80	80	80	80
140	Can. Pacific	175	175	173¾	174
10	Ches. & Ohio	59½	59½	59½	59½
140	C., M. & St. P.	95⅝	95⅝	94	94
120	Chi., R. I. & P.	18¼	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛
40	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20
50	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
190	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	43½	43	43¼
10	Corn Products	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,800	Crucible Steel	68	68⅝	66¾	67⅜
520	Cuba Sugar	56½	56½	52⅝	54½
30	Dist. Securities	44	44	43½	43⅝
90	Erie	34⅞	35	34⅛	34⅜
40	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51¼	51½
120	Goodrich Co.	71⅝	71⅞	71½	71½
40	Gt. North. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Greene-Can.	46	46	46	46
220	Inspiration Cop.	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
70	Interboro Con.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
140	Int. Mer. Mar.	25	25½	24⅞	25½
1,680	Int. Mer. M. pf.	86⅝	88¼	86⅜	88
50	Int. Nickel	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜
30	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½
20	Kan. City So.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
120	Kennecott Cop.	44½	45	44½	45
20	Lehigh Valley	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1,170	Maxwell Motor	77	77⅞	75⅝	76¾
3,950	Mex. Petrol	95	96	94	96
50	Mo. Pacific	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
20	Nor. Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
50	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	Pacific Mail	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
2,280	Reading	93¼	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
10	Rep. I. & S.	46	46	46	46
40	Southern Ry.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
3,570	Studebaker	122⅞	123⅜	121⅛	123⅛
40	Tenn. Copper	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
120	Third Avenue	61⅜	61⅞	59⅝	60⅛
20	Union Bag	7	7	7	7
60	Union Bag pf.	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝
960	Union Pacific	138	138⅝	137⅜	138⅝
160	United Fruit	134	160½	158	159¾
40	Un. Rys. Inv.	10	10	10	10
1,620	U. S. Ind. Al.	107¼	107⅝	104½	105¼
240	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	54½	52⅝	53¾
2,420	U. S. Steel	86	86½	85⅞	86⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
340	Utah Copper	76⅞	77⅜	76¾	77⅛
250	Westing. Elec.	56¼	56½	56	56¼
470	Willys Overland	51⅜	52⅝	50⅝	51⅜

RAILROADS.

10	Bost. & Alb.	180⅜	180⅜	180⅜	180⅜
80	Boston Elev.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
30	Bost. & Low.	128	128	127½	127½
50	Bost. & Maine	44	44	44	44
15	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
205	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
85	New Haven	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
4	Old Colony	149	149	149	149
2	Union Pac.	138½	138½	138½	138½
40	West End	57	57	57	57
21	West End pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½

MISCELLANEOUS.

208	Am. Ag. Chem.	70⅞	72¼	70⅛	72
10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	100	100	100
50	Am. Pneu. Svc.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	109	109
3	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
418	Am. Tel. & T.	129½	129½	129¼	129½
45	Am. Wool	43	43	43	43
164	Am. Wool pf.	95	95¼	95	95¼
20	Amoskeag	73	73	73	73
3,725	A., G. & W. I.	62¼	64⅝	62¼	64¼
155	A., G. & W. I. pf.	63½	63½	63¼	63½
180	Cuban Cement	23	23	23	23
125	Edison	239	239	230	239
30	Gen. Elec.	168	168	168	168
110	N. E. Tel.	132¾	132¾	130	130
2,104	N. E. T. rights	3¾	4	3¾	4
100	Mexican Tel.	90c.	90c.	90c.	90c.
6	Mex. Tel. pf.	1	1	1	1
10	Swift	130	130	130	130
100	Torrington	42½	42½	42½	42½
372	United Fruit	158½	160	158	159½
441	Un. Shoe M.	54	54	53⅞	54
48	Un. S. M. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
75	U. S. Steel	86¼	86½	86¼	86⅜
390	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. A. 5s '28	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
100	Am. T. & T. 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
18,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	102	102	102	102
500	Swift 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½
2,000	U. S. Smel. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Homa Oil	.99	1⅛
Am Oil	.20	.21	Humboldt	1¾	2
Bay S Gas	.12	.14	Iron Blos.	1⅜	1⅝
Begole	.80	.90	Iron Cap.	3¾	4
Bingham	.10	10¼	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bohemia	1	1¼	Jerome Y.	1⅛	1⅜
Bos Ariz	1	2½	La Rosa	.55	.60
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.65
Boston Ely	.98	1	Mex Mets.	.28	.32
Bos Mon.	.96	.99	Mojave T.	3¾	3⅞
Butte & L	.60	.66	Nat L & Z	1	1⅛
Cal Corbin	2½	3	N Baltic	1⅛	1⅜
Calaveras	4¾	5¼	New Doug.	1	1⅛
Champion	.09	.10	N Cornella	12¾	12¾
Chief Con.	1½	1⅝	N U Bing.	1	2
Con Ariz	1⅜	1⅝	Nixon	.26	.30
Con Cop	2	2¼	Ohio Cop	.10	.15
Crown R	.42	.60	Oneco	.80	.90
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1¾	Onondaga	1	1¼
Cortes	.35	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Earle	.30	.32	Rilla	.17	.19
E & B B	1¾	2	S W Miami	1¾	2
Fortuna	.18	.20	Trurio	2¼	3
Gold Lake	.37	.39	Un V Ext.	28	28¼
Houghton	1¼	1¾	Yuk Gold	1⅞	2

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
145	Baltimore Tube	122	122	122	122
50	Balt. Tube pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
3	Cons. Coal	98	98	98	98
15	Con. Power	113	113	113	113
50	Con. Power pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1,105	Coslen Refining	14½	14½	14	14¼
1,215	Cos. Oil & Gas	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¾
1,179	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
117	Davidson Chem.	45	45	44½	44½
31	First Nat. Bk.	146	146	146	146
25	Md. Casualty	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
20	Mercan. Trust	222	222	222	222
20	Oklahoma Ref.	6½	6½	6½	6½
25	Penn. W. & P.	76¾	76¾	76½	76½
115	Sapulpa Ref.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
50	Wayland O. & G.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$5,000	C. of Balt. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
53,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s	103¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
1,000	Elkh. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98½	98¼	98½	98½
2,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Radiator	393	393	393	393
110	Am. Ship	42	43	42	42
25	Am. Ship. pf.	91	91	91	91
80	Chi. Rys.	2 1/4	2¼	1⅝	1⅝
5	Chicago Title	246	246	246	246
4	Com. Edison	141½	141½	141½	141½
225	Dia. Match	113⅜	116	113⅜	115
250	Hl. Brick	24	24½	24	24½
1,395	Lindsay Light	23¾	24	23¾	24
50	Lindsay Lt. pf.	11	11	11	11
4	Mont. Wd. pf.	114	114	114	114
150	Paper Mfrs.	17	18	17	17
200	Peer Bd. pf.	62	62	62	62
10	Public Service	114	114	114	114
28	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
90	Quaker Oats	335	335	335	335
70	Sears, Roeb.	199⅝	199⅝	198⅜	199¼
1,250	Stew.-Warn.	102	102½	102	102¼
48	Swift	137⅜	138¼	137¼	138¼
10	Union Carbide	102	102	102	102
10	Peo. Gas	102	102	102	102

BONDS.

$3,000	Armour 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼
1,000	Edison 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5,000	Public Ser. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜
11,000	P. Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Telephone 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
20	Bald. Loco. pf.	106	106	106	106
25	Elec. Storage	65	65	65	65
26	Ins. Co. N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
200	Lake Sup. Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
51	Lehigh Nav.	75	75	75	75
228	Lehigh Valley	77½	77⅞	77	77
15	L. V. Transit	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
194	Penn. R. R.	56	56	55⅝	55⅝
559	Phila. Elec.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
620	Phila. R. T.	19¼	19¼	19	19
105	Phila. Trac.	79	79	79	79
10	Reading	93½	93¼	93¼	93½
1,011	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
740	Tono. Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Union Trac.	44	44¼	44	44¼
100	Un. Gas Imp.	88	88	88	88
7	Un. Co., N. J.	224	224	224	224
100	Wm. F. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
12	W. J. & S. S.	49½	49½	49½	49½
1	West. Coal	70	70	70	70

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	93⅞	94	93⅞	94
3,000	L. V. gen. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
9,000	L. V. con. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6,000	Penn. Co. 4½s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,000	Penn. con. 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Phila. Co. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101
43,300	Phila. Elec. 4s	84⅝	85	84½	84⅝
2,800	Phila. Elec. 5s	105	105	104½	104½
4,000	Stand. G. & E. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Welsbach Co. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. W. G. M.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾
875	Columbia Gas	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝
164	Ind. Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
123	Ind. Brew. pfd.	20½	20½	20½	20½
165	La. Belle I. & S.	54	54	54	54
825	Mfg. L. & H.	53	53	52¾	53
40	Nat. F. P. pfd.	17	17	17	17
120	Ohio Fuel	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
10	Ohio Fuel Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
200	Pitts. Brew.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
115	Pitts. Brew. pf.	23	23	23	23
20	Pitts. Plate G.	120	120	120	120
721	Pure Oil	18¼	18¼	18	18¼
10	Pitts. R. & G.	7	7	7	7
5,400	Ross Mining	17	18	17	18
1,000	San Toy	15	15	15	15
10	Union S. & S.	114	114	114	114
10	Westing. A. B.	140½	140½	140½	140½
55	West. Elec.	56¼	56¼	56	56
50	W. P. T. & W.	21	21	21	21

BONDS.

$9,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	59	59	59	59

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, July 31, 1916.
CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 22	$10,001,500.00	$56,300,000.00	$3,889,400.00
Net increase	250,000.00	1,200,000.00	2,500,000.00
Outstanding July 31	$10,251,500.00	$57,500,000.00	$6,389,400.00
Cash balance	6,062,818.10		
Net obligation	$4,188,681.90		

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
40	Am. Lt. & Tr.	369½	367	368	371
50	Am. W. W. pari.	18½	18	18	20
1,320	Cities Service	308	281	300	302
1,000	Cities Serv. pf.	85½	85	85	85⅝
400	Commonw. Pr.	65	64	64	65
380	Comm. Pr. pf.	85½	85	84½	85
118	Interstate El. pf.	95	92½	90	95
150	Ohio Cities Gas	65	64	64	65
50	Ozark Pr. & W.	49	45½	45½	50
850	Repub. Ry. & L.	40⅝	39½	40	40½
120	Toledo Traction	47	46¼	46½	47

BONDS.

$7,000	I'state El. 1st 6s	97½	97	99	97½
21,000	Mich. Ry. 6s, '19	101½	101⅝	101¼	101½
18,000	Union Ry., Gas & El. 5s, '19	99	98¾	98½	99

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	104½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	23	26
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado

Amer. & British Mfg.
Amer. Graphophone
Amer. La France
Fire Engine
Carbon Steel
Hercules Powder

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Equitable Trust
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German American Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
200 Ward Baking Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
200 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Great Northern Paper
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Navigation Company
Bought, Sold and Quoted.
M. P. SYERS
25 Broad Street. 5778 Broad.
Wisconsin Edison
Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Western States Gas & Elec. Pfd.
So. California Edison Com. & Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder New
Wilson & Company
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

American & British
Preferred Stock
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1917-1928
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES.
84 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

S.W.STRAUS & CO.
Safe First Mortgage 5½% Serial Bonds
150 Broadway - Phone Cortland 8064

American Water Works and Electric
Ask for Special Circular A 35
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

To net **6⅞%**
A guaranteed
Public Utility Bond.
Special Letter Sent on Request.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
Est. 36 Years.
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad
Stocks & Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or carried on conservative margin.
Inquiries Invited.

Pere Marquette Cons. 4s, 1951
Mo., Kan. & Tex., St. Lou's 4s, 1951
Missouri, Kan. & Eastern 1st 5s, 1943
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s, 1943
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Moderate in Volume, with Prices Slightly Changed—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 347,996 shares of stocks and $577,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 75,158; oils, 67,248, and mining, 205,595. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,400	‡Aetna Explo.	10¼	10⅝	10	10
1,400	Am.-Il. M. Co.	23½	25	18	23
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
75	‡Can. C. & F.	48	48	48	48
800	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf..	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
5,005	Chevrolet Mot.	160	190	175	182
20	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	28	28	28	28
120	Driggs-Seab..	90	90	98	98
1,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4
200	Emer. Phono.	11	11	10½	10½
1,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
1,000	Grant M. Car.	9¼	9¼	8⅛	8⅛
195	‡Hall Signal..	6	*6	6	6
200	Hartman Cor.	73	73	72⅛	73⅛
350	Haskell & B. Car Co.....	84½	*84⅛	84	84
122	Hol. S. Cor..	48	48	46	46
500	Hupp M. Car.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
20	Inter. Motors.	7	7	7	7
3,700	‡‡Joplin O. Sp. (new stock).	52	52	50	52
700	Kath. Br. pf.	20	20	20	20
800	‡S. S. Kresge.	11¼	11¼	11	11
500	‡Lake Tor. B.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
500	‡Lynn Phono.	2½	3	2½	3
2,000	Manhat. Tr...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Maxim Muni.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1,200	‡Mid. Steel..	81	61⅛	80⅝	81
1,000	‡Mo. Pa., w.i.	22¼	22¼	21⅛	21⅜
250	‡Mitch. Mo., w. i.....	65½	66¼	65	65
177	P. S. & M. Co.	95	95	94	94
540	‡Pull. Ven. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
280	‡Pull. V.C. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
700	‡Sax. M. C. C.	80	80	68	68
100	‡Ser.-H. Corp.	50	50	50	50
50	Spring. B. Co.	72	72	72	72
50	Stand. Motors	6	6	6	6
1,100	Sterling Gum.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Strom. Carb.	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41¼
700	Stutz Motor.	83½	83½	83¼	83¼
900	S. B., v.t.ctfs.	83¼	83¼	83	83¼
600	‡Tob. Prod....	45	45	44¼	44½
34	‡Todd Ship....	76	76	76	76
150	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
500	United Zinc...	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Universal Mo.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	U. S. S. Co..	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
25,000	‡United Mo..	63½	64	60¼	61¼
900	United P. S..	¾	⅛	¾	¾
20	‡Wa.-Pitts. T. w. i., pf....	50	50	50	50
8,500	White M. Co..	52½	*52¼	61¼	51¼
1,200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc Con, Co..	4¼	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Atlantic Ref.	695	695	695	
47	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	160	158	158	+2
261	Ohio Oil	218	218	216	—1
80	St. O. of N.J.	520	518	518	—4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Al. P., Ltd. (prospect)....	57	57	56	56
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,250	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	14¾	14⅝	14½	14½
3,400	‡Cos. O. & G.	12	12	11	11½
4,600	‡Federal Oil..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†K. O. of N.Y.	76	76	76	76
100	Met. Petr. ..	12½	12½	12½	12½
8,000	‡Midwest O.	41	42	41	41
3,000	‡Mask. Ref..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,800	‡N. Y.-O. Oil.	1	1	86	1
11,000	††Okla. Oil ..	10	*10½	9	9
500	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
8,100	†Om. O. & G.	67	68	67	68
200	‡P. A. Pet. pf.	87½	88	87½	88
700	‡S. O. & Ref.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
1,300	‡Sinclair Oil.	38¾	38¾	37	37
10,600	††Tx. M. Pet.	82	85	82	85
5,000	††U. W. Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,900	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞
600	Way. O. & G.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Ala-Br. Col. Met. (a pr.)	55	58	55	58
1,000	‡Atlanta ..	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Adanac Sliv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,250	‡Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡Arizona Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
2,500	Big L. Cop...	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Bingham Min.	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
1,000	‡‡Booth	14	14	14	14
800	Bos. & Mont.	⅛	1	⅛	1
500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
900	‡Calaver. Cop.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,200	Caledonia	68	68	67	67
1,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
600	Cerro de P. C.	85	85	84	85
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Con. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,000	‡Con.-Home..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Crown Reserve	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
420	Dun.-Ariz. C., (a prospect..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,300	††Emma Cop.	53	54	50	54
1,650	First Nat. C..	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	††Florence Sil.	75	76	75	76
3,000	†Gold Hill	18	18	15	15
3,700	†Goldfield Con.	86	86	86	86
4,500	††Goldf. Mer.	8	8	7½	7½
900	Green Monst..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,550	Hecla Mining.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
300	Hemple Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,700	†Insp. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	66	73	65	72
3,000	††Inter. Mines	13	13	13	14
350	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	††Jim Butler..	88	88	87	87
1,100	†Jumbo Exten	76	76	76	76
2,500	††Kewanas ..	11	12	11	12
100	La Rose Cons	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,300	†Louis'na Con	19	19	16	19
200	Magma Cop'r.	14	14	13½	13½
5,700	††Marsh Min.	11	11	10½	10½
200	†McKin.-Dar..	58	58	58	58
15,700	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	46	46	44	46
100	Mines of Amer	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,000	††Mont. G. M.	98	99	98	99
400	Monitor Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
21,000	††Mother Lode	29½	30	29	29½
12,000	††Newray Min	45	47	45	47
275	N.Y. & Hond. Rosario Min	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,000	††Ontman Ariz. Central	22	22	22	22
500	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect)	63	63	63	63
2,000	††Oro	4	4	4	4
35,000	††Rex Con. M.	15	16	16	16
1,000	†Roch'ter Min	60	60	60	60
100	††Round Mtn.	48	48	48	48
2,000	†San Toy.....	14½	14½	14	14
1,000	St'd Silv.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Stewart M...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,700	††Success M..	57	57	52	53
4,000	†Temiskaming	57	57	57	57
200	‡Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Tom. Exten...	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
200	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	††U.S. Con.M.	7	7	7	7
1,400	‡U. V. Exten.	23¾	23¾	22	23
1,000	†Wertlaufer ..	17	17	17	17
700	†West E.Con.	80	80	80	80
500	Unity G. M..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
600	‡W. Oaks M..	6	6¼	6	6
300	††Yuscar. Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	C. de Pas. 6s.	112	112	112	112
63,000	‡C. Oil 6, w.i.	103	103	101¼	102½
40,000	Mo. P. 4s, w.i.	65	67	65	66¼
400,000	‡I. M. M. 6s, w.i.	96	95⅜	95	95⅛
64,000	Simc. Oil 6s.	98	99¼	98	98¼

*Odd Lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday only 900 Peerless Motors sold at 22½@21 and 4,000 Oklahoma Oil sold at 9c.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Am. Drug Syn.....	12¼	13½	12	12½
Am. Writing Paper..	3¾	4¼	3¼	3½
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Car. Lt. & Power...	3¾	4	3¾	4
Charcoal Iron of Am.	6	6½	6	6½
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W....	39½	40½	39½	40½
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	94½	96	...	...
Kapo Mfg.	5½	6	5½	6
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i..	49½	51	49⅝	49
Motor Products	60	70	60	70
Princess Motors.....	1	1½	1	1½
Peerless Tr. & Mtr.	20½	21½	21	21½
Standard Motors	5¼	6	5¼	6½
St. Joseph Lead....	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	15	13	16
Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Midwest Oil pf.....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil	10⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	63	58	65
American Brass	274	278	274	278
Atlas Powder	174	175	174	175
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	128	125	128
Bliss, (E. W.).....	530	560	530	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	84	75	84
Cal. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	825	810	825
Du Pont Powd., new..	285	295	285	295
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.....	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	550	580	550	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1200	1500	1200	1500

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement **may withdraw such stock or bonds on or before September 1, 1916,** upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916,** shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

Amer. Cyanamid
Common & Preferred
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston

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LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
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ERIE is the introductory response to inquiries in the August issue of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Copies mailed *free* while they last.
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52 Broadway, New York.

Duquesne Light Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
North Car. Pub. Service 5s, 1934
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Specialists in Public Utility Securities
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JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 15, 1916, to stockholders of record August 9, 1916.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP., 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (Fourteenth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record August 18th, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Victoria Oil Co.
One well completed. Flowing one hundred and twenty barrels per day. Four more on the way.
Waters & Birdsall
Specialists
Members New York Curb
25 Broad St. N. Y. City

TO HOLDERS OF CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY'S NOTES

The following arrangement has been made with the Old Colony Trust Company:

Any holder of Calumet & Hecla Mining Company's 4% notes, due February 18, 1919, who wishes to receive payment of principal at par, as well as interest to August 18th, 1916, can do so by surrendering his notes on or before August 18, 1916, to the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston.

CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.

New York City, June 29, 1916.

A dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable on August 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entit

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Content is the philosopher's stone, that turns all it touches into gold."

MUCH of the content that should accrue from the possession of wealth is frequently offset by the many vexatious details that arise in its management.

To those who wish to be relieved of the care of their estates, the *Franklin Trust Company* offers its services as *Agent* or *Custodian*. It will attend to all matters of detail, collect interest and rents, and pay over the income at such times and in such amounts as may be desired.

Send for our booklet *"Custodianship of Real and Personal Property."*

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Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street.
Main Office: 166 Montague St., B'klyn.
Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Foreign Exchange
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 88th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

General Banking Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Goodrich Company
We have recently prepared a special analysis of the Goodrich Company which includes a careful study of the outlook for the coming year in the rubber tire industry. It also indicates the probable position of the common stock of the company for the future.
A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.
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29 Broadway New York City

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARIE C. LOWE, Plaintiff, against MARY C. LEARY and others, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index, File No. 31328, Year 1911.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Interlocutory Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-20 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Interlocutory Judgment to be sold in New York County, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL XXV.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, designated on a certain map entitled "Map of certain property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Sarah Lynch," New York, February 21st, 1889, Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, by the block number five (5), on the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, a proposed exterior street, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157th) Streets, which said lot, as shown on said map, is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, as proposed and laid down on said map, which said point is distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth (8th) Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the centre line of said block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again, parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises conveyed to James D. Leary by Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., Referee, by deed bearing date the 20th day of June, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on the 7th day of July, 1894, in Section 8, Liber 5 of conveyances at Page 44.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1916.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

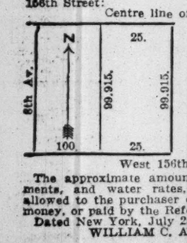
MACKIN, BROWN & PURDY, Attorneys for Defendants, Daniel J. Leary and Nellie E. Leary, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Attorney for Defendants, George Leary and Julia M. Leary, 87 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Attorney for Marie A. Pynchon, guardian ad litem for Defendants, Sylvester J. Leary and Marie J. Leary, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HENRY M. HEWITT, Attorney for Defendant, Henry W. Lowe, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 269 West 156th Street:



West 156th St.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,477.15.

Dated New York, July 25, 1916.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

COTTON ADVANCES ON STRONG BUYING

Bullish Sentiment Continues in the Market, with Offerings Quickly Taken.

EXCHANGE SEATS HIGHER

Crop Complaints Used to Good Advantage and Trading Shows a Broad Tone.

Cotton yesterday showed a continuance of bullish sentiment, with trading on a largely increased scale. The pending prosperity among cotton brokers is indicated by the fact that Exchange seats have reached $16,500, the highest price in a number of years.

Liverpool exhibited marked strength, and more than responded to the local advance of Wednesday. Initial prices here were 4 to 7 points higher, with a strong advancing tendency throughout the session. Former bulls took profits, but new buyers absorbed all offerings. The close was steady, at a net gain of 24 to 29 points.

As is usually the case when a market exhibits bullish excitement, crop complaints were in general circulation. There was an effort to create the impression that the crop in Texas and Oklahoma was deteriorating as a result of lack of rain and weevil damage. Arkansas wires reported that spot firms were heavily short for forward shipments and were puzzled over the advance.

One item that caused a good deal of bullish comment was the publication by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange of his estimate of the world's consumption of American cotton for the season just ended. He placed it at 14,800,000 bales. Inasmuch as spinners' takings without correction were estimated at about 13,800,000 bales a week ago, it looks as if consumption had greatly exceeded the amount of cotton taken by spinners this year. In other words, there must have been a great reduction in stocks.

This state of affairs is not true of this country, where spinners have really bought more cotton than they have consumed. It looks, therefore, as if Secretary Hester's consumption estimate must have been based on the theory that European mill stocks have been greatly reduced.

Sentiment is now very bullish and, probably, if anything should happen to the crop west of the Mississippi River, a still further excited advance would come. At the same time, the conservative element of the trade feel that complaints of damage east of the Mississippi have been greatly exaggerated. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.60	13.70	13.51	13.70@13.72	13.46@13.48
Oct	13.66	13.98	13.65	13.86@13.87	13.62@13.64
Dec	13.89	14.23	13.86	14.08@14.10	13.82@13.83
Jan	13.90	14.29	13.94	14.15@14.16	13.89@13.91
Mar	14.13	14.40	14.08	14.31@14.32	14.02@14.04
May	14.24	14.50	14.22	14.44@14.46	14.14@14.16

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 40 points advance; middling at 13.85c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong, 10 to 38 points advance; New Orleans, 13.50c; Galveston, 14c; Savannah, 13⅝c; Memphis, 13.50c; Augusta, 13.38c; Houston, 14.10c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.47	13.83	13.46	13.70@13.71	13.40@13.41
Dec	13.67	14.07	13.65	13.90@13.91	13.36@13.60
Jan	13.74	14.16	13.76	14.00@14.01	13.69@13.70
Mar	13.93	14.29	13.93	14.15@14.20	13.85@13.86
May	....	....	....	14.33@14.35	14.02@14.04

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 21 points higher, at 8.40d. Sales, 6,000; receipts, 8,000, including 1,000 American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.16	8.13	8.24½	8.27	8.02½
Jan.-Feb.	8.14	8.12	8.20½	8.22	7.99
Mar.-Apr.	8.14	8.13	8.20½	8.22½	8.00
May-June	8.13	8.29	8.13	8.21	7.99½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.53c; October, 13.69c; January, 13.98c; March, 14.09c; May, 14.21c. The market there was due to open today 8½ to 11½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,813	1,570	63,226	112,365
New Orleans	2,641	1,102	113,826	136,186
Mobile	1,493	618	15,175	12,361
Savannah	518	300	61,052	61,120
Charleston	....	177	22,080	42,140
Wilmington	156	553	44,270	30,635
Norfolk	323	372	33,900	46,102

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	99	181	45,944	65,688
Memphis	50	73	56,421	78,218
St. Louis	....	404	8,493	15,618
Houston	616	568	19,439	47,296

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,200 to 2,000	678	1,263
New Orleans	2,500 to 3,000	1,351	597

Exports yesterday were 14,151 bales; total thus far this season, 16,057; total last season, 13,980.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

After making another high record yesterday on very heavy buying based on rust news from the Northwest, wheat met extensive selling by longs, and in the last hour lost all of the earlier 4c advance and closed feverish at ½@¾c net advance. The market opened up nearly 2c a bushel, and after some irregularity advanced further to $1.38½ for December, against $1.34⅜, the previous close. The cash market here was easy, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.40; No. 2 hard, $1.43; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.50; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.48⅜, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.34½	$1.29⅞	$1.29⅞	$1.30⅝	$1.07⅝
December	1.38½	1.33⅞	1.33⅞	1.34⅜	1.08⅜
May	1.48¼	1.38⅞	1.39	1.39⅞	1.13⅝

CORN.

Early news on corn was bullish enough to advance prices a cent a bushel to new high levels. The dry weather in the Central and Southwest, together with the strength in wheat, promoted a good many buying orders, although reports said there were good rains in parts of Missouri and Kansas, causing much relief. Late in the day prices lost all the early advance, closing ⅛@¾c net lower. Cash corn here was steady, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	80⅝	79⅛	79⅝	79⅝	75⅜
December	69¾	68	68¼	68⅝	64½
May	72⅜	71⅛	71¼	..	67

OATS.

New levels were also made in this market, with prices up a cent a bushel at one time, mostly with wheat, although there were reports in the market of reduced condition in the Northwest, some claiming that only 60 per cent. of the Northwest crop remained, due to heat damage. Cash oats here were firmer, closing as follows: No. 3 white, 48@48½c; No. 4 white, 47@47½c; fancy clipped white, 49½@50¼c; ordinary clipped white, 47½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	42	41⅜
December	46⅜	45	45⅛	44⅜	41⅜
May	48⅞	47⅝	47⅝	46⅞	44⅜

PROVISIONS.

A strong tone developed in the provision list, with foreign buying of lard a feature, and considerable outside demand based on the further early strength of grain. Hogs were firmer on smaller arrivals than expected. Late in the day slight reactions occurred from top under realizing induced by the setback in grain. Receipts at Chicago were 23,000 hogs, with 16,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City had 6,000 and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	12.75	12.55	12.72	12.55	7.77
October	12.77	12.62	12.70	12.57	7.85
Ribs—					
September	13.50	13.32	13.42	13.30	8.85
October	13.22	13.07	13.15	13.10	8.87
Pork—					
September	24.77	24.50	24.75	24.42	13.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was strong and active on heavy covering and an increased outside demand for new crop months, due to the strength in lard and cotton. There was a little selling of near months near the close, but final prices were from 1 to 15 points net higher, late positions showing the most strength. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.35@....	9.35
August	9.56	9.52	9.40@9.44	9.39
September	9.43	9.33	9.32@9.35	9.24
October	8.83	8.75	8.75@8.77	8.66
November	8.35	8.27	8.34@8.35	8.19
December	8.35	8.25	8.32@8.35	8.18
January	8.35	8.21	8.32@8.34	8.18
February	8.30	8.30	8.32@8.38	8.20
March	8.48	8.37	8.44@8.47	8.25

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was quiet enough to suggest that the attention of traders had been diverted by the excitement in sugar or cotton, and sales for the day were only 2,500 bags. Prices opened unchanged to 1 point higher, but became slightly easier in the absence of support, and the close was at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. A fair demand was reported in the local spot market, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	8.31@8.33	8.35
September	8.41	8.36	8.30@8.37	8.39
October	....	..	8.41@8.42	8.44
November	....	..	8.46@8.47	8.48
December	8.54	8.51	8.50@8.51	8.52
January	....	..	8.56@8.58	8.59
February	....	..	8.63@8.65	8.66
March	....	..	8.70@8.72	8.72
April	....	..	8.75@8.76	8.77
May	....	..	8.80@8.82	8.83
June	....	..	8.85@8.86	8.88
July	....	..	8.90@8.92	8.93

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures, after opening at a decline of 3 to 17 points, developed into an exciting market, and on heavy liquidation and Wall Street selling, thought to be for former prominent bull interests, prices tumbled rapidly, the close showing net declines of 33 to 45 points, with sales for the day totaling 39,750 tons, a record day's business since the opening of the Exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	4.47@4.50	4.81
September	4.90	4.50	4.50@4.53	4.91
October	4.84	4.50	4.52@4.53	4.91
November	4.75	4.47	4.46@4.47	4.87
December	4.72	4.30	4.32@4.33	4.77
January	4.30	4.20	4.15@4.18	4.48
February	4.10	3.95	3.87@3.88	4.24
March	4.20	4.05	3.98@3.91	4.26
April	....	....	3.91@3.93	4.20
May	4.32	4.32	3.93@3.95	4.32
June	....	....	3.95@3.97	4.35
July	....	....	3.97@3.99	4.38

The local market for refined sugar was easier, with three of the leading refiners reducing list prices 20 points, while the American and Federal remained unchanged. Prices are now listed on the basis of 7.45 to 7.65c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was dull and nominal at the close, with refiners out of the market. Holders of Cubas, who offered sugar ex store and in prompt positions at 5¼c early in the day, withdrew offerings at the close, while awaiting developments in the option market, where values are considerably below a parity of spot quotations. Centrifugals, 6.14c; molasses, 5.37c; cost and freight, 5¼c; Porto Ricos, 6.02, cost, insurance, and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,788 packages. A moderate jobbing trade in the better grades of fresh creamery and prices held steady to firm. Secondary qualities in only fair demand, though there is a little more export buying of goods at 28½@28¾c. Renovated steady. Ladles have a moderate demand. Packing stock firmer, with the inquiry somewhat exceeding the present supply. Creamery, extras (92 score) per lb. 30c; higher scoring, 30¾@31c; firsts, (88 to 91 scoring), 28@29¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 27@28¼c; common to fair, 23@26½c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,811 cases. New-laid heat-free qualities are scarce and any lots containing a good to large proportion of such are sought for beyond the supply, leading to a firm market for these exceptional qualities. Average offerings are moving slowly and are urgently offered, with no satisfactory outlet except at prices below owners' views. Storage eggs firm, with a fair movement. Nearby whites irregular; fancy scarce and firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 31@32c; extra firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 28½@28c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@23c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 18@21½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 27½@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@36c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 26@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@32c.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Elswick Grange, at London, Aug. 2.

Sailed.

SS Luisa, from S. F. de Quixlos, July 23.
SS Sarna, from Plymouth, July 30.
SS Rio Blanco, from Rio Janeiro, Aug. 2.
SS Bayaitano, from Havana, July 31.

Passed.

SS Asboy, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Aug. 5

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—Cretic ..... Aug. 5

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord ..... Aug. 5

France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Havre, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Rochambeau ..... Aug. 5

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Pannonia .... Aug. 5

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Aug. 4

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... Aug. 5

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ..... Aug. 7

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai ..... Aug. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No selling at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 3, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M., Aug. 5, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 31 earn from August 1.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 14, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 7, 1916, for furnishing hay, oats and gasoline required here during the nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..4:53|Sun sets..7:09|Moon sets..9:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:49	10:58	4:37	5:02
Governors Island	10:50	11:04	5:07	5:34
Hell Gate	1:49	1:05	6:48	7:15

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 3.

SS Zaandyk, Kirkwall, July 22.
SS Allanton, Marseilles, July 13.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 1.
SS Caracas, San Juan, July 19.
SS Kirkoswald, Gandia, July 16.
SS Egyptiana, Fowey, July 15.
SS Florizel, St. John's, July 29.
SS Juno, Messina, July 6.
SS Kiev, Glasgow, July 20.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 29.
SS Omsk, Hartlepool, July 16.
SS P. Willem L., Haiti, July 28.
SS Tyninghame, Newport News, Aug. 2.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, July 27.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 31.
SS Radja, Batavia, June 15.
SS Tambow, Marseilles, July 17.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
†Cedric	Liverpool	July 26
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Pandango	Caraibi	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 25
Aleton	Bordeaux	July 21
Charlton	Oran	July 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Quetera	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbr'gh	July 22
Tajania Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	July 29
*Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 30
Coamo	San Juan	July 2
Dochra	Montevideo	July 9

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 5
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Rotterdam, (tank)	Rotterdam	July 23
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
John Blummer	Shields	July 24
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camaguey, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juna, Macoris	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Santos	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bilanus, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles	....	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

San Georgio, Naples	....	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Falmouth	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	....	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	....	12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen	....	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Tampico	....	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	....	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	....	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Rio Janeiro	....	3:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	....	4:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	....	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 3.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 14 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M., 3d.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 32 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 127 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Dochra, Buenos Aires to New York, was 292 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 256 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 18 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 149 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's bar at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 267 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 418 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Seward, bound to New York, was 5 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Motano, Sabine to New York, was 36 miles S. of Sabine bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Galveston bar at 6 P. M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Mauch Chunk Glen Onoko
$1.50 = ROUND TRIP
Children Half Fare
Make your outing on
SUNDAY, AUGUST 6
into the most beautiful section of "The Switzerland of America." Enjoy the wonderful ride on the Mauch Chunk "Switchback." Special train leaves New York, West 22d St. Ferry, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:50; Newark, 9:10.
Return in Evening.
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Through Trains Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City 9:17 a. m. Lv. N. Y. City; W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, Aug. 9
Through Trains Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City. 8:17 a. m. Lv. N. Y. City; W. 23d St., 7:30; Liberty St., 8:00 a. m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Take the Day Line
Up the Hudson to Albany
Calling at
Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily, except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9.45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 9.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M. for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12.30; W. 42d St., 1.00; W. 129th St., 1.20; Yonkers, 1.45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10.45 P. M.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2.20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2.45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8.40 P. M.
TEL. 4141 Spring. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6.30; Yon

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site for New Building Purchased by Daggett & Ramsdell in Chelsea District—Greenwich Street Warehouse Deal—Country Club Buys Overlook Golf Course.

A deal was closed yesterday in the lower Chelsea district which will result in a large building improvement. The property at 214 and 216 West Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a plot 50 by 136, was purchased from the Greenwood estate by the firm of Daggett & Ramsdell, manufacturing chemists, as a site for their new home. The firm now occupies the six-story structure at 314 West Fourteenth Street, one block west.

On the new fifty-foot plot just acquired, an eight-story factory building with offices will be erected at once. The contract has been awarded, and Timmins & Chapman, the architects, estimate the cost at $100,000. Daggett & Ramsdell own the property they now use, but no plans have yet been made for the disposition of that site.

Greenwich Street Warehouse Deal.

The three five-story warehouses at 52 and 54 Greenwich Street, extending through to 55 Washington Street, 56.8 on the former by 27.10 on the latter, have been purchased by Lillian B. Hartje of Pelham from Kate R. Searls of Worcester, Mass., and Mary R. Elliott of Easton, Md. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers.

Jesse I. Straus Buyer of Thirty-fourth Street Properties.

Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. is the buyer of the properties at 149 and 151 West Thirty-fourth Street and 146 and 148 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently. The properties, which front 47 and 50 feet respectively, adjoin the rear of the Macy store. They were recently conveyed by the Hatfield and Moeller estates to Otto A. Stoehr, who transferred the parcels to Mr. Straus.

West Side Dwelling Sale.

Amelia W. Levison has purchased from Evan S. Polter 223 West Seventy-ninth Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 16 by 102.2.

Country Club Buys Overlook Golf Course.

The Sunningdale Country Club of Mt. Vernon has purchased the Overlook Golf Course at Scarsdale, Westchester County, formerly the private course of Thomas Simpson. The Overlook is an eighteen-hole course comprising 149 acres, located west of Scarsdale Station, between Central Park Avenue and the Sprain Road.

The new club will rebuild the course, including several tennis courts, and erect a clubhouse.

The officers of the club are: Monroe Rothschild, President; Frank Slazinger, Vice President; K. Richard Wallach, Secretary; Maurice Brill, Treasurer.

W. J. Ackerman negotiated the sale.

Harlem Flat Deal.

M. & L. Gidion sold the five-story store and apartment building at 1,378 Fifth Avenue to J. A. Stone Realty Company, Inc. J. Arthur Fischer represented the sellers and N. H. Stone the buyer.

Bronx Sales.

George N. Bruno & Co. have sold for Louis J. Tommasulo a four-story tenement house, 2,498 Hughes Avenue, to Nicola Bellettieri; also for a client to an investor 2,078 and 2,080 La Fontaine Avenue, two nine-room private dwellings.

Addison Clohosey sold 232 East 179th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Anthony Avenue, to Elizabeth J. Riley, the present occupant.

Walter E. Brown has sold for Elizabeth May the three-story, brick, one-family dwelling, 1,391 Franklin Avenue.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for H. Wilner to J. Korostoff 1,424 Fiftieth Street, a one-family stucco cottage, on a plot 40 by 100.

Long Island.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has purchased 145 acres fronting on Long Island Sound, north of Riverhead.

T. H. Baldwin sold to L. H. Pink of Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 150, on the south side of Fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Union Avenue to John E. Lewis.

Charles Crosby has sold to the Waldorf Park Realty Company of Boston, Mass., about fifteen acres at Westbury, adjoining the estate of Mrs. Emily Ladenburg. The purchaser will develop the property.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. sold the residence of C. A. Horton on Prospect Street, White Plains, to L. A. Stern of New York City. The property was held at $25,000.

The Anderson Realty Company sold for the Wilgar Realty Corporation to Austin N. Palmer of New York the stone tiled roof dwelling and garage 53 Winfield Avenue.

It has been held by the owner at $48,000.

New Jersey.

The estate of George W. Vreeland sold to Mrs. Lillian B. Mullins of Newark for occupancy the residence corner of Elmwood Road and Bloomfield Avenue, opposite Everett Park, Verona, on a plot 100 by 168. Carl Mau of Verona was the broker. The same broker sold for Thomas S. Murrin of Montclair to George A. Fischer of Verona, the corner of Montrose and Bloomfield Avenues, Verona, 53 by 125, occupied by a brick building, used for stores and dwellings, all rented.

$4,000,000 in Loans Placed.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has placed mortgage loans aggregating nearly $4,000,000 recently. These loans include: $480,000 on the twelve-story business building at northeast corner of thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, for Manice Realty Company, at 4½ per cent.; $210,000 on the six-story apartment at southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, for Z. Van Raalte; $100,000 on the five-story apartment at 53-59 East Eighty-sixth Street, for the Markwin Realty Company; $160,000 on the six-story apartment at 683 West 160th Street, for Hudson View Construction Company; $210,000 on the six-story apartment at southeast corner of 149th Street and Riverside Drive, for Jacob Axelrod; $190,000 on the nine-story apartment, 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, for Coast Construction Company; $230,000 on the nine-story apartment, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, for the Surrey Realty Company; $225,000 building and permanent loan on the six-story apartments, 850 Riverside Drive, for the West Side Construction Company; $180,000 on the twelve-story apartment hotel, 309 and 311 West Eighty-sixth Street, for the Waitt Investing Company; $275,000 building and permanent loan, on the fourteen-story apartment, 64 East Eighty-sixth Street, for the Sixty-four East Eighty-sixth Street Corporation; $650,000 building and permanent loan, on the twenty-story studio building, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, for the One West Sixty-seventh Street Company; $175,000 at 4½ per cent. on the five-story apartment at southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, for L. Livingston; $450,000 building and permanent loan, on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, thirteen-story apartment, for the Trauts Realty Company; $26,000 on 2,094 Third Avenue, for E. Gottheimer; $12,000 at 4½ per cent. on 123 East Sixtieth Street, for E. D. Rhett; $14,000 on 856 Second Avenue, for Fannie Weil; $24,000 on 900 West End Avenue, for I. G. Hicks; $20,000 on 117 East Thirty-ninth Street, for Dr. J. McDonald; $10,000 on 1,140 First Avenue, for John Bozzuffi.

$476,300 for Queens Buildings.

Queens building operations during the last week have aggregated a total estimated cost of $476,300, according to the applications filed with the Bureau of Buildings in Long Island City. There were 61 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $362,400, 47 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $68,200, and 33 applications for plumbing, to cost $45,600.

One of the most important developments was that of the H. & H. Model Apartment Company for the erection of three five-story brick apartments for thirty families each, to be erected on the east side of Crescent Street, north of Freeman Avenue, Long Island City, and to cost $110,000.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the Campion estate the store at 1,864 Broadway to Sullivan & Leitch for three years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street to the Augustine Stores Company for a long term of years, and the store at 53 West Thirtieth Street to Phelps Stein, Inc.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Verlo Ave., w corner of 234th St, 79.4x149.3x irregular; two frame dwellings; withdrawn. 46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to Aug. 10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Place, 2,360, e s, 196.6 ft n of 3d Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Gifford against Barnet Masor et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $8,935.31; taxes, &c., $1,300; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Concourse, 1,770, at junction 175th St and Eastburn Av, 50.9x36x125.7x50x88.8, five-story flat; 537 Washington Av Realty Co. against G. E. Buckbee et al.; D. E. Davis, attorney; due, $12,777.55; prior mtg. $57,000; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

93d St, 59 West, n s, 166.6 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x51.3; also right, title and interest in rear strip, 16.6x18.2; E. S. Appleby against F. H. P. Gordon et al; Cannon & C., attorneys, due, $9,121.59; taxes, &c., $999.50.

93d St, 65 West, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16x55; also right, title and interest to rear strip, 16.6x18.4; same against same; same attorney; due, $9,106.75; taxes, &c., $989.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 21, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, five-story flat; Jacob Rozinski against I. L. Berkowitz et al.; A. I. Shapiro, attorney; due, $5,934.75; taxes, &c., $1,048.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Havemeyer Av, n e corner Story Av, 103x188.7x irregular; E. C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,926.68; taxes, &c., $4,015.28.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St George Crescent, n s, 131.3 ft e of Concourse, 25x106.6; S. C. Bradley against T. E. Murtha et al.; Bergman & S., attorneys; due, $4,035.20; taxes, &c., $2,000.

By John P. O'Connell.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Castlehill Av, 100x200; also Castlehill Av, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, 99x165; all right, title, interest, &c., which Peter Handebode had June 13 or since; M. B. McHugh, attorney.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

172nd St, n s, 110 ft w Fort Washington Av, for a six story tenement, 100xs.; Ecalaw Co., 1 Madison Av, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

136th St, n s, 100 East Lincoln Av, for a one story brick garage, 50x100; Henry D. Bahr, 285 East 137th St, owner; John Ruhl, 3,207 Hull Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broad St, 8 to 16, to a ten-story exchange building, New York Stock Exchange Building Co., 71 Broadway, owner; George B. Post & Sons, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $16,000.

16th St, 453 and 455 West, to a five-story tenement; Economy Wiping Material Co., 451 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Mabor, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 54, w s, 130.3 ft n of Morris St, 28.2x100.2 to e s of Washington St, (55) x27.10x164.10; Greenwich St, 52, w s, 25.3x99.1x — x99.2, s s; Kate R. Searls, Worcester, Mass., and another to Lillian B. Hartje, 116 4th St, Pelham, N. Y., mtg $50,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, 54 and 52, and Washington St, 55; Lillian B. Hartje to S. Clarke Williams, 86 Bay St, Brooklyn, mtg $50,000, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, same..... $1

HOUSTON ST, 100 to 106 East, n s, 120.1 ft e of Bowery, 75.2x126.7x irregular; John Buckle, Inc., to The Houston Corp., 280 Madison Av, mtg $125,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Amos H. Stephens, 30 East 42d St $1

MACOMB'S PLACE, w s, 28.3 ft s of 153d St, 50.9x88.6x50x113.6; Sarah H. Corwith to Charles J. Theiss, 2,679 Decatur Av, Bronx, c. a. g., all liens, June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles J. Theiss to Frederick B. Monell, 2,157 7th Av, mtg $6,000, July 31; attorney, same..... $100

MADISON AV, 1,642, w s, 81.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100, foreclosure July 6; Louis Wendel, referee, to Ethel Mygor, 277 East 4th St, Aug. 3; attorney, Frederick H. Comstock, 59 Wall St..... $17,000

PLOT begins at centre line between 50th and 51st Sts x73.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 126.10x s 55.9x w 100x n 6x 26.10x n 29.9 to beginning, all of Madison Av, e s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 80.10x73.2, ½ part, with rights to courtyard, &c.; Artemas H. Holmes to United States Trust Co. of N. Y., 45 Wall St, trustee, mtg $65,000, all liens, June 1; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..... $1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 77 ft s of Morris St, 25.9x77.8; Elizabeth Johnson, at Spring Lake, N. J., to Abraham George, 472 40th St., Brooklyn, mtg $19,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 108, s w s, 101 ft n w of 6th Av, 21x75; Ray Weill to James F. Navoni, 44 Macdougal St, and another; mtg $10,000, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, George W. Weill, 320 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Moitz Gidion to J. & A. Stone Realty Co., 946 Broadway, mtg $29,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

22D ST, 489 West, n s, 31.5 ft e of 10th Av, 15.8x98.9; Robert T. Russell to Jacob Appell, New York City, Dec. 30, 1908; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St..$100

23D ST, 404 and 406 West, s s, 55 ft w of 9th Av, 34.6x98.9; Robert T. Russell to Jacob Appell, New York City, Feb. 10, 1910; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St. $100

30TH ST, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Abr. L. Martling to George W. Thompson, 142 East 30th St, mtg $16,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$160

49TH ST, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure July 7; Joseph J. Hallpin, referee, to Gustav Ludwig, 232 33d St, Woodcliff, N. J., Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $8,250

56TH ST, 63 West, n s, 76.8 ft e of 6th Av, 22.8x100.5; Edward E. Morgan to Martha C., his wife, Yamhill, Ore., mtg $43,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, Everly M. Davis, 60 Wall St $1

62D ST, 213 East, n s, 174.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.5; Cornelia M. Burnham to George W. Burnham, 213 East 62d St, one-half part, all liens, Aug. 2; address, 23 West 39th St..... $1

74D ST, 433 East, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; the Shetland Co. to Jos. Stern, 52 East 101st St, mtg $26,500, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $1

79TH ST, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Evan S. Potter to Amelia W. Levison, 310 West 87th St, mtg $21,000, July 31; attorney, Jos. W. Russell, 20 Vesey St $1

85TH ST, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, foreclosure July 19; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to William P. Zwinge, 320 East 86th St, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$12,000

88TH ST, 127 East, n w corner of Lexington Av, 1,324 and 1,326, 41.8x100, foreclosure March 20; Henry Feldman, referee, to Bass Holding Co., New York City, mtg $87,000, all liens, July 31; attorney, H. H. Oppenheim, 170 Broadway $100

102D ST, 215 East, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julia Rowell to Amy Zahn, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 26; attorney, Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St..... $100

115TH ST, 121 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Martonbert Realty Corporation to Bi-State Realty Co., 20 Clinton St, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

122D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 34x100.11; Martonbert Realty Corporation to Bi-State Realty Co., 20 Clinton St, Newark, N. J., mtg $30,500, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, s s, 269 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Nassau Mortgage Co. to William W. Rutherford, Oxford, England, and another, trustees, mtg $7,000, b. and s., July 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..... $1

192D ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; Delta Holding Co. to D. A. T. Realty Corporation, 591 East 149th St, mtg $16,500, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,514, e s, 25x109.11; Charles M. O'Keeffe, referee, to Bridget Hayes, 345 East 139th St, Aug. 2; attorneys, Hogan & D., 27 Cedar St..... $13,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 96.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 21.1x50; Edward E. Miers to Joseph R. S. Duval, 565 Amsterdam Av, mtg $2,000, Aug. 2; attorney, Felix De Canio, 391 East 149th St..... $100

DYER AV, w s, being Lots 23 and 52, map of J. E. Bullard, 25x200 to Johnson St; Frederick Trott to Ammiel McCarthey, 2,215 Strong Av, mtg $2,750, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10

ELLIOTT AV, n s, 100 ft s w of Schuyler St, 25x100; Joseph R. S. Duval to Edward E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, mtg $700, Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 42, map of Lohbauer Park; Rheinhard Koester to Otto Koester, 1,112 Vincent Av, Jan. 28; attorney, H. Reynolds, 37 East 28th St $1

LOT 86, amended map of part of Gleason property; Elizabeth T. Devine to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, mtg $6,821, July 18; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOTS 26 and 27, map of Thomas O. Woolf; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., mtg $37,500, Aug. 3; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av $2,500

RYER AV, s e corner of 184th St, 60.3x100x43.6x101.5; also Ryer Av, e s, 60.3 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; D. A. T. Realty Corporation to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $90,000, Aug. 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway..... $100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Barretto St, 75x105; P. Theodore Davis, referee, to Max Silverman, 1,178 Jackson Av, July 31; attorneys, Goldfin & W., 150 Broadway...$750

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 81.7 ft n e of 141st St, runs n e 82.3 to e s Beach Av, s w 164.5 to n e s 141st St x n w 82.3 to centre line Beach Av x ne 49.7x n w 61.11; Port Morris Land and Improvement Co. to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, July 24; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

TIFFANY ST, 920 to 924, e s, 70x110; J. P. M. Co. to Hermitage Co., 30 Broad St, mtg $10,000, Aug. 2; attorney, A. H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St..... $100

UNION AV, e s, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, 20x108.3; Domenico Taurone to Albert Rosenthal, 200 West 81st St, mtg $5,100, July 25; attorney, S. S. Rosenthal, 27 William St..$100

WHITLOCK AV, n s, at w s of Port Morris Branch New York & Harlem Railroad, runs w and n w to Southern Boulevard x n e — to w s of railroad land x s e to beginning; Port Morris Land and Improvement Co. to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, July 24; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

179TH ST, s s, 80.2 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x69.9; Laura Clohosey to Adelaide Clohosey, East Orange, N. J., June 18; attorney, Thomas W. Mcnight, 167 East 121st St...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Addison Clohosey to Elizabeth J. Riley, 232 East 179th St, July 22; attorney, same..... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,642, w s, 81.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100, Aug. 3; Ethel Myger to Bessie C. Coles, 2,014 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, Penn., 5 years; attorney, F. H. Comstock, 36 Wall St..... $15,500

MANHATTAN AV, 458, e s, 47 ft s of 120th St, 26.11x94.11, Aug. 1; Frederick W. Kohl to Wilhelmina D. Stoetzer, 1,213 Fulton St, Brooklyn, installments, 50 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

McCOMBS PLACE, w s, 283 ft s w of 153d St, 50.9x86.6x50x113.6, July 31; Charles J. Theiss to Morris Schwartz, 162 West 72d St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$6,000

PARK AV, 225, s s, 51.7 ft e of 33d St, 21.1x102.4, irregular, leasehold, all title, Aug. 2; Isidore Hudes to Ka-Sa-Ga Co., 271 Broadway, due as per notes; attorney, Arthur L. Davis, 271 Broadway..... $1,500

WEST ST, 588, n e corner of Christopher St, leasehold, Aug. 1; Matthew J. Keane to Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, 441 West 25th St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Y. & M., 37 Wall St..... $5,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 108, w s, 101 ft n w of 6th Av, 21x75, Aug. 2; James F. Navoni and another to Ray Weill, 865 West 118th St, due Feb. 2, 1917, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $7,750; attorney, George W. Weill, 320 Broadway $2,250

30TH ST, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Abr. L. Martling to George W. Thompson, 142 East 30th St, mtg $16,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$160

49TH ST, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, Aug. 2; Gustav Ludwig to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, due July 1, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $6,000

82D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 75x102.2, Aug. 2; 115 East Eighty-second Street Corp. to The Hermitage Co., 30 Broad St, due Dec. 15, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $75,000, also building loan mtg not to exceed $200,000; attorney, Albert H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St..... $19,500

85TH ST, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, Aug. 2; William P. Zwinge to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

122D ST, s s, 396 ft w of 7th Av, 84x100.11, Aug. 1; BH-Steel Realty Co. to Martonpost Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, 275 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50.11x107.4; Arthur Hetherington to Mt. St. Vincent Co-operative B. and L. Ass'n, 1,932 Arthur Av, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway $1,000

CHIOTONA PLACE, 1,468, w s, 20x100; Charles N. Mazza to Louis Rieger, 175 West 107th St, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

DYRE AV, w s, being Lots 23 and 52, map of J. E. Bullard & Co.; Amanda Mcl. Gray to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, July 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,800

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frederick Trott, 4,011 Dyre Av, prior mtg $1,800, July 31, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same..... $950

FAIRMONT PLACE, 804, s s, 28.9x83.10; Fanny Kupler to Armin H. Mittlewann, 539 West 112th St, prior mtg $4,000, June 17, 3 years; attorney, Armin H. Mittlewann, 44 Cedar St $1,350

HAVEMEYER AV, w s, 54 ft n of Story Av, 54x105; George Rueckel to Mary Bletsch, 515 East 75th St, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$2,500

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 276.11 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x105; Maria F. Gerz to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, July 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $3,500

LOT 1, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; also interior lots, begins at n w corner of Lot 1, map of Woolf vs. Woolf, said point being 77.3 ft n e from s w corner of said Lot 1, runs n w 68.8 to 54.4 ft e of Cromwell Av x e 21.9 x s w 24.4 to beginning; Kate Theiman to John E. Steinmetz, 16 Clark Place, July 14, due as per bond; attorney, John L. Steinmetz, 16 Clark Place $1,000

LOTS 331 and 332, map of Pearsall estate; Louis Wehl, Jr., to Antonie Ellendt, 2,004 Boston Road, Aug. 2, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 909 East 180th St..$1,000

WALTON AV, 615, w s, 25x92.3; Anna Rudden et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

145TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 25x99.11; James Mangin to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 3 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHERRY ST, 436 and 458, all; Anna Klepper to Louis Cohen, 842 Hewitt Place, et al., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway..... $2,100

EAST BROADWAY, 163, s e corner of Rutgers Place, all; Anna Klapper to Louis Cohen, 842 Hewitt Place, et al., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $1,000

FRANKFORT ST, 23, Gustav Ludwig to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, due July 1, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

PARK ROW, 225; also New Bowery, 60, all; Robert Kommel to Isidore Hudes, 235 Avenue A, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Arthur L. Davis, 271 Broadway..$3,000

WEST END AV, 900, 6th floor and apartment on corner; 570 West End Avenue, Inc., to Albert Robertson, 95 West End Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Lawrence B. Cohen, 64 Wall St..... $3,600

107TH AV, n w corner of 21st St, 24.8x100, the land; Katherine T. Moore to Jacob Appell, New York City, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1907, with renewal; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St..... $1

87TH ST, 804 West, all; 106 East 109th Street Co. to Favorite Amusement Co. and Nathan Rapoport, 180 East 111th St, et al., from Aug. 15, 1916, to April 30, 1924; attorneys, Wasseman & E., 37 Liberty St.....$2,250

50TH ST, 100 West, store; Herman H. Kahrs to Stratos Boules, New York City, 2 years from May 15, 1916; attorney, F. E. Guislin, 220 West 42d St..... $436

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, near Davidson Av, theatre about to be erected; Creston Realty Corp. to Lee A. Ochs, 110 Cathedral Parkway, from completion of building to April 30, 1922, options 5 years renewal; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St..... $3,000 to $5,000

WILKINS AV, 1,203, store, &c.; Fairburn Realty Co. to Alfonso Apuzzo, 1,320 Wilkins Av, 10 years from July 15, 1916; attorney, Henry Uttal, 55 Liberty St..$1,800 to $1,920

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 252½ to 256; Kaplan & Plehn against Nellie Geraty, owner; Morris Greenberg, contractor..... $950

BLEECKER ST, 252 to 256 and La Ray St, 5; Meyer Myers against Ida and Nellie Geraty, owners; Morris Greenberg, contractor..... $175

5TH AV, 1,067; Donnelly & Ricci, Inc., against Ten Sixty-seven Fifth Av. Co., Inc., owner; Michael Cohen and Manhattan Cut Stone Co., contractors..... $1,350

8TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d and 34th Streets, 197.8x120; Robert A. Keasbey Co. against 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner; Thomas A. Larkin & Bro., contractors $456.97

26TH ST, 50 West; Jacob Victer against Mary J. Sanford, owner; Joseph Schurman and Herman Fried, contractors..... $56.48

45TH ST, 406 West; Century Fireproof Door Co. against Martin J. Potter and Interborough News Co., owners; Gustave Neubeck, contractor..... $340

Bronx.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; J. Ozurovich Co. against Robert Podgur, owner; Drew Heating Co., contractors..... $33

SPOFFORD AV, n s, 50 ft e of Coster St., 50x100; Hyman Kurschelwitz against Hunts Point Presbyterian Church, owners; Abraham Lessen, contractor..... $31

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS

Manhattan.

71ST ST, 342 and 344 West; Barnet Narotsky against Sadie Bonwit et al., Nov. 14, 1914 ..... $277

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; James W. O'Brien against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., July 10, 1916..... $437

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 205; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Max Schwartz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

DELANCEY ST, 224; Mary J. Smith against Joseph Seidin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Cook.

DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x100; St. Clair Realty Co. against J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Frith.

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x94; Henry S. Van Duser, trustee, against Morris Weiss et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Harrison.

3D ST, 129 West; Courtney Development Co. against Morris Jacoby et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

4TH ST, 838 West; James H. Brewster, trustee, against John C. Kluber et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorny, E. J. White.

20TH ST, s s, between 6th and 7th Avs, Lot 70; William Lusigarten & Co., Inc., against Patrick S. Treacy et al., amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorneys, Lusigarten, Weymann & Pope.

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 40x100.5; J. Frederick Kernochan et al. against Marcus Rosenthal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. F. Miller.

88TH ST, 451 East; S. Smith Woodbury against Meyer Goldberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Howers & Sands.

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Gesine Wittpenn et al. against Single Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

127TH ST, 136 West; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Milton M. Wolf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. V. Pallister.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 446.4 ft n of 190th St, 36.0x207.8; Van Dyck Estate against Joseph Kurzman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LOT 50, Block 3,149, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Carrie E. Baker et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 77, Block 2,871, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Elizabeth Stratton et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

197TH ST, s w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25.3x166.4, and land at s w corner of Lot 121 and "unnamed street," 15x50; Van Dyck Estate against Henry M. Levin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Elevator. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street only 2 minutes' walk to Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 282 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 503 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offer.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Homes Building This Season Aggregate $160,000

$160,000 is being spent for new homes by those who have purchased lots at NEPONSIT, where all the homes are of the most approved construction, from the modest, roomy California bungalow through the more pretentious residences.

Tired of having a winter home which is not suited for summer comfort, more families are moving to NEPONSIT, the restricted seashore community, 40 minutes out, on the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, the community where $500,000 has been spent in permanent, non-assessable improvements and where the beach is restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners. Lots from $350 upward. Get particulars at once. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company

Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Pressure is high on both oceans and there is an area of low pressure of considerable extent central in the Dakotas.

Heavy rains and thunder showers have occurred in southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan, and moderate showers are reported from the Middle Mississippi Valley and the South. Temperature is again high in the Plains States and the Ohio Valley.

The weather Friday and Saturday will be unsettled and showery in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and in the South. Temperature in the East and South will change but little. It will be cooler Saturday in the Northwest.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south with fair weather. South Atlantic Coast, light southeast to south; occasional thundershowers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, unsettled, probably scattered thunder showers, continued warm.

New England—Scattered showers Friday. Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Friday and probably Saturday, continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....71	64	4 P. M.....77	76	
6 A. M.....66	65	6 P. M.....61	73	
9 A. M.....64	72	9 P. M.....60	72	
12 M.....61	77	11 P. M.....59	72	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

7:00—Riverside Drive, near Dyckman St.; (auto) Benjamin W. Rice.....Slight

11:50—167 Lincoln Av.; M. Glickstein..Slight

P. M.

4:15—422 E. 115 St.; Jos. Musao.....Slight

5:45—42 Greene St.; Gross & Co.....$100

6:45—Fort Washington Av. and 198 St.; not given.....Slight

10:35—176 Park Row; B. Helneck...Not given

10:35—604 W. 162 St., (awning;) not given.....Slight

11:00—473 W. 145 St.; M. Karney.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Resignation of Capt. C. R. Boman, 1st Inf., Ill. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Capt. F. Halstead, 1st Inf., will report to Lt. Col. J. E. McMahon, 1st F. A., President of an examining board at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Majors L. Wahl, 2d Inf., and E. D. Anderson, 6th Cav., will repair to this city and report to the President, Army War College, Aug. 15 for duty as instructors during the session of 1916-17.

Capt. W. B. Burtt, 20th Inf., having accepted a commission as Colonel in the Nat. Guard of California, will join regiment to which assigned.

1st Lt. F. I. Vicars, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

1st Lt. O. H. Campbell, M. R. C., is detailed a member of the board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Capt. C. E. Freeman, M. C., relieved.

Capt. J. W. Ward, retired, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Q. M. of Fort Wood, N. Y.

The reappointment to the army as a 1st Lt. of the C. A. C. of W. A. Danielson is announced. He will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Worden, Wash., for duty.

2d Lt. S. D. Downs, Jr., is relieved from duty with 7th Cav. and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty with 16th Cav.

Major W. De Witt and W. T. Davidson, M. C., upon arrival of Maj. H. Page and Capt. P. W. Huntington, M. C., at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

Maj. S. H. Elliott, Cav., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ft. Myer, Va., during examination of officers above the grade of lieut. Col., vice 1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan, 2d Cav.

Resignation of 2d Lt. C. G. Clarke, 5th Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Capt. R. T. Smith, Inf., will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an Examining Board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the cavalry arm, then to his station.

A Board of officers, to consist of Lt. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept.; Maj. J. A. Shipton, C. A. C., and 1st Lt. N. F. Ramsey, 6th Inf., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., to make recommendations for the detail of lieutenants from the army at large for duty as student officers in the Ord. Dept. for a period of two years. Provision will be made for detailing fifteen Lieutenants on this duty this year.

Lt. Col. Frank Tompkins, Adjt. Gen., is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Brownsville district.

Lt. Col. H. H. Whitney is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the El Paso district.

Lt. Col. J. T. Dean is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Nogales District.

Following officers of the M. C. are assigned to the stations specified, and upon completion of their temporary duties in Southern Dept. will join station to which assigned: Maj. G. McD. Van Prole, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Capts. F. H. Foucar, Letterman Hospital, San Francisco; S. W. French, Ft. Washington, Md.; N. N. Wood, Ft. Logan, Col.; J. D. Whitham, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; A. P. Upshur, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; T. W. Burnett, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; H. G. Ford, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., and G. F. Lull, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. A. McIntyre, 1st F. A., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, vice Capt. W. S. Browning, 1st F. A., relieved.

Col. L. G. Berry, 1st F. A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Lt. Col. W. J. Snow, F. A., to Honolulu to join 1st F. A., with a view to his assignment thereto as Colonel when promoted.

Lt. Col. W. J. Snow, F. A., and Capt. C. G. Lloyd, 1st F. A., are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for examination of Captains only, vice Capts. A. McIntyre and D. H. Currie, 1st F. A., relieved during such examinations.

Capt. F. T. Austin, 2d F. A., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., vice Maj. (now Lt. Col.) W. J. Snow, F. A., relieved.

1st Lt. F. M. Barrows, 4th F. A., is relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will join 4th F. A., in Southern Dept.

Capt. T. F. Ryan, 13th Cav., will proceed home upon completion of his examination by the retiring board at Ft. Sam Houston.

1st Lt. J. P. Swift, 2d Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty with 16th Cav.

Resignation of Maj. R. E. Gruner, 1st Inf., National Guard of Mo., accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. L. E. Brown, M. C., Ohio Nat. Guard, accepted.

1st Lt. J. L. Devers, F. A., is assigned to the 9th F. A., effective Aug. 21, and will join that regiment in Hawaii, sailing Sept. 5.

Maj. M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Laredo, Tex., vice Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, C. A. C., during examination of Capt. J. B. Christian, Cav.

Following Inf. officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 2d Lts. W. R. Conolly, 17th; J. F. Ardrey, 12th; 1st Lt. G. F. Waugh, 22d, and Capt. C. M. Bundel, 16th, and the following Cavalry officers: 2d Lts. J. W. Viner and J. F. Critchel, both of 11th, and Capt. F. G. Turner, 15th.

Leaves: Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, 21 days; Maj. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, 1 month; Capt. S. D. Embrey, M. C., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. L. Devers, F. A., from date of his relief from duty at the Military Academy until date of sailing of Sept. transport; Lt. Col. F. W. Coe, General Staff, 7 days, and Capt. J. D. Taylor, 7th Inf., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. J. H. Towers, Assistant to Naval Attache, London England, to temporary duty, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

Ens. P. Marshall, the Michigan to the South Carolina; A. G. Quinn, the Kansas, to the Delaware, and E. V. M. Isaacs, the Kansas, to the Florida.

Chief Pay Clerk J. Gately, Newport Torpedo Station, to the Panther.

Pay Clerk H. H. Reynolds, the Panther, to Newport Torpedo Station.

Lt. Lewis B. Jones, retired, died at Washington, D. C., July 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, Conyngham, Cushing, Ericsson, MacDonough, Melville, Porter, Tucker, and the Winslow, at Newport; Culgoa and McDougal, at New York Yard; Denver, at Mazatlan; Flusser and Reid, at Lynnhaven Roads, and the Whipple, at San Diego.

Sailed—Fulton, New London for New York; Glacier, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Jenkins, Newport to sea; Kearsarge, Portland for Provincetown; Lebanon, Newport for New York; Oregon, San Francisco for San Pedro; San Diego, San Diego for La Paz; South Dakota, Matzatlan for La Paz; Sterett, Norfolk for Lynnhaven Bay; Truxton, Topolobampo for Guaymas, and the Trippe, Boston for New York.

The L-10 was placed in commission at Boston Yard Aug. 2.

The L-11 has been ordered placed in commission at Boston upon delivery.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, retired after 30 years' service.

2d Lt. of Engrs. C. T. Henley, Jr., from temporary duty on the Tallapoosa to duty on the Yamacraw.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 4: Sergt. W. M. Kiely, 276 to 79, motor cycle to bicycle duty; Patrol. T. Meehan, 149 to 6; F. E. Furey, 274 to 149, assign. to motor cycle duty discont.

Temporary assignments: Capt. F. J. Conboy, 145, to command 8 I. D., noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Lieuts. O. G. Simonstad, 148, to command, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; W. A. J. Koenig, 161, to T. School, noon, Aug. 2, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Sergt. C. C. Pierne, 10, to 2 I. D., clerical duty, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Patrol. F. M. Taccardo, 277, to C. O. Squad, duty in map room, office of Chief Insp., 30 days, noon, Aug. 6.

Probationary Patrol. E. C. Moran, T. School, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Skelly, 2, 3:05 P. M., July 16, to 12 P. M., July 24; M. Mulcahey, 22, 4:45 A. M., July 29, during disability; J. A. Gaharran, 31, 2:20 P. M., June 26, to noon, July 6; M. Grossman, 32, 8:40 P. M., June 27, to 12 P. M., July 4; W. M. Durant, 42, 3:20 A. M., July 28, during disability; J. P. Duggan, 42, 3:20 A. M., July 28, during disability; J. S. Higgins, 69, 3:10 P. M., July 16, to noon, July 18; T. J. Gillen, 143, 10 A. M., July 17, to noon, July 25.

Fire Department.

The charge of absence without leave, on which Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, was tried before the Fire Commissioner on July 29, 1915, found guilty and sentence suspended, has been dismissed.

Fined: Fire. 4th Gr. A. Troge, Eng. 13, $5 (loss of coat badge.)

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Allen, Eng. 82, (absence without leave.) guilty, and sentence suspended under the provisions of Special Order 46, Paragrah 1, dated March 10, 1916; Fire. 1st Gr. P. J. Brennan, 2 Eng. 17, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. Martin, Eng. 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 1st Gr. H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. B. Dale, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; Fire. 1st Gr. R. Seaman, H. & L. 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire. 2d Gr. J. W. Hoffkoss, H. & L. 131, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 3d Gr. C. H. Gartelmann, H. & L. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 3d Gr. C. A. Hampe, H. & L. 48, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ERTHEILER, Mrs. Bella, (March 21;) net estate, $152,624. Mrs. Florence Ertheiler Bing, daughter, was the sole beneficiary. Assets: Four-fifths interest in house and lot at Far Rockaway, L. I., $12,400; two-fifths interest in two lots at Far Rockaway, L. I., $4,000; four-fifths interest, $24,000, in the equity in 1,185 Lexington Av., appraised at $60,000; four-fifths interest, $5,200, in the equity in 125 E. 86th St., appraised at $13,500; loan to Holborn Realty Co., $66,546; mortgages, $32,943; personalty, $773; jewelry and furniture, $4,850, and stocks and bonds, $4,236.

O'REILLY, Mrs. ABBIE G., (March 9, 1912;) net estate, $11,402. Edwin R. O'Reilly, husband, and Edwin R. O'Reilly, Jr., son of decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: one-ninth interest, $3,000, in the equity in 229 W. 58th St., appraised at $48,000; one-ninth interest, $1,900, in the equity in 1,825 and 1,827 5th Av., appraised at $66,000; one-fifty-fourth interest, $1,384, in the equity in 104-108 E. 81st St., appraised at $151,000; one-fifty-fourth interest, $666, in the equity in 204-210 E. 43d St., appraised at $68,000.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following elementary night school appointments have been made:

P. S. 90, Queens—Bookkeeping, John J. Mullaly; common branches, Harry Smithline, and Edward S. Slattery; cooking, Minnie H. Jones; drawing, mechanical, Charles Carpenter; English to foreigners, Charles A. Osborne; millinery, Ella B. Cassidy and Marie Maxwell; sewing and dressmaking, Adelaide M. McGrane and Marie C. Schulz; stenography and typewriting, Herman Blume and Francis Malion.

P. S. 14, Richmond—Common branches, Harry F. Gardner; cooking, Minnie H. Jones; English to foreigners, Morris Diamond Katharine E. Stack, and Daniel R. O'Connell; Plumbing, Harry Barron; sewing and dressmaking, Mrs. Mary M. Carroll.

P. S. 20, Richmond—Common branches, Isador Bernstein; English to foreigners, Rose M. Pasker and George E. Brownell; sewing and dressmaking, Edith J. Reagan.

The general education fund for 1916 is said to fall short of what is needed by about $250,000. The principal reason is that the accruals to the fund from the salaries of teachers who leave the service and from other sources have not been as large as was expected. The present fund will last until about December.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Institutional Inspector, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 7. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 8; duties, 3; report, 2, and oral, 2. The compensation rates, proposed by the Board of Estimate for this position, are from $1,500 to $1,920 a year. Under the terms of the budget for 1916 appointments will be made, as a rule, at the lowest compensation rate. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 45 years. There are twenty-two vacancies in the Public Charities Department.

United States.

An examination for first and second officers on lighthouse tenders, assistant engineers of light vessels, first and second assistant engineers on tenders, master of light vessels,, Quartermasters of tenders, and machinists on tenders will be held at the office of the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sept. 6. Applications will be received until noon of that date. Applicants must show experience on sea-going vessels which would fit them for the position applied for. They must be citizens of the United States. Physical condition is an important factor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. R
F CATHEDRAL PLAZA. D
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, E
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. N
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 9 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American-European plan; Spanish cuisine; special monthly rates.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Sublet handsomely furnished one room and private bath; Summer rates. 43 West 52d.

Completely furnished elevator apartments, 4 & 6 bright rooms and bath; 3 & 5 W. 104th.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 & 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Double and single light outside rooms; clean, homelike. Apt. 3.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, bath, hot water, good service, $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

158 MADISON AVE., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 3, 4, and 5 room housekeeping apartments; rentals $1,200 to $2,100. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club,
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

Sublet.—Broadway and 86th St., "Euclid Hall"; first floor, nine rooms, two baths, including three rooms that may be used as now a physician's office, or separate apartment. Apt. 12. Schuyler 6030.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Elevator house; moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

Apartments to let in the choicest location on the upper west side; all modern conveniences 5 to 10 rooms; call for full particulars. Paterno Bros., builders and owners, 601 West 115th St.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

Five rooms, two baths, twelfth floor overlooking river; to sublet unfurnished from Oct. 1, $1,350. Thompson, 895 West End Av. Tel. Riverside 7463.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

Sublet five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; concession. 6D, 245 Fort Washington Av.

84th St., 13 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse and Boulevard.—New, up-to-date apartments; all modern improvements; four, five, and six rooms, all light. Apply E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs. Telephone 1848 Fordham.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
Accommodations for two men, between 42d and 57th Sts., Park and 6th Avs.; quiet location, side street preferred. X 835 Times Annex.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

RENTAL REDUCED.
Elegantly furnished, fully equipped, housekeeping Summer home, adjacent to best family hotel in State of Maine; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, ten bedrooms, six bathrooms; steam heat, electric lights; photographs, plans submitted. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau St., New York.

For Rent, furnished, two months or longer, immediate possession, modern stucco house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, attractively furnished, in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, best residence section, with fine shade trees, roomy lawn; bargain. F. H. Hoge, Lefter Place and Esplanade, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Quogue, L. I.—Bargain for balance of season; 18-room cottage on Shinnecock Bay; no reasonable offer refused. Clarence M. Carman.

Cottage in exclusive beach colony for balance of season; references required. Apply H. H., Room 1,016, 52 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

40th St., 5 East—275 Madison Av. Elegant double and single rooms, private bath, electricity; $3, $7, $8, $10.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

48TH ST., 10 WEST, (607 5TH AV.) Elegant suites, double and single rooms, $7, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exceptional large and small rooms; private baths; also doctor's office.

55TH, 350 WEST.—Will share splendid bachelor apartment, $20 monthly. Charles Hill.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front parlor; with running water; large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; small one; very reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; double, single; bath; $3-$4 weekly.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Apartment 103, southern outside riverview room, bath; exclusive; gentlemen.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; 2 private baths; gentlemen. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D STREET.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, by a bachelor, suite well furnished rooms in up-to-date house or apartment; bath must be accessible; near Broadway Subway stations; 59th to 116th; will pay $25-$30. Write particulars. H 200 Times.

Room by young man, bachelor's apartment or house without the usual rooming house atmosphere; terms, description. H 196 Times.

Two young business men desire room, private family; Riverside Drive, below 120th St.; references exchanged. H 190 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OVERLAND 1916 RUNABOUT.
ASKING PRICE $475.
Model 88, in perfect condition, electric starter and lights, demountable rims, with all shoes like new; extra inflated shoe; paint without a scratch; shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; any demonstration desired, day or evening. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

HAVERS "6," 1915 raceabout; completely overhauled and newly painted; new H. A. Stromberg carbureter; Eismann magneto; good tires; extra new Goife tire, demountable rims; electric lights; complete in every detail; $700; no agents; between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Lindsey, care F. H. Co., 249 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, near Broadway. Telephone Williamsburg 678.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.
Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect. Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Stearns light 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring; overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with F. B. Stearns Co. guarantee; repainted Japanese crimson and black; manufacturer's equipment; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

PULLMAN.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Pullman roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Kellogg motor, tire, pump, &c.; sacrifice, $475. Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

PEERLESS—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

CHALMERS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. A master six 7-passenger touring; practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric self starter, &c.; sacrifice $650. Mrs. Collum, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 tour.; National 1914 roadster; Hudson 1915 limo.; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet. Many others. DOUGLAS BUELLE, 1,700 B'way.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

White, (1916,) landaulet, 80 town car.
Flat, (1915,) limousine, 30 town car.
Cadillac, (1916,) runabout, like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

MERCER RUNABOUT 1913.—Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 TOUR.—4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoonmaker, 8d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1915 runabout; 1914 Mercer touring bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1790 B'way.

CADILLAC, LATE 14.
Gentleman about to return to city desires to sell car; condition perfect; many extras; all new tires and extra tires; no dealers. Telephone Greeley 857. Ask for Mr. M.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

National, roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $800. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

KNOX TRACTOR for sale; one ten-ton; complete, with trailer; in good mechanical condition; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 305 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

FIAT.—Must sacrifice immediately; all new tires; in perfect condition. Clarendon Garage, East 29th St and Clarendon Road, Flatbush.

CHEVROLET.—Slightly used (Amesbury) roadster; Houk wire wheels; $800; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 103 East 86d St.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3590 Bryant.

Packard—Most elegant limousine; exceptionally handsome; very rich looking; reasonable rates. Phone Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 83d St.

Packard, elegant touring; month, trip; reasonable; exceptionally careful chauffeur. Quinlan, 7367 Bryant.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, beautiful 1915 7-passenger for hire by month. 696 Far Rockaway. Johnson.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2,50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

CADILLAC.—7-passenger touring car for hire by month. Cadillac, 1,921 3d Av.

Fiat for hire; luxurious 7-passengar; moderate; late model. Schuyler 2792.

Automobiles Wanted.

Cadillac body wanted, brougham style or full limousine or landaulet body, built for 1915 or 1916 Cadillac. P 333 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail. Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

Long Island.

Private family offers splendid accommodation in seashore residence directly on the ocean front; private bathing beach, tennis, home cooking; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books, install systems; financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

AUDITOR, bookkeeper, or general office position wanted; experienced. P 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (23) wants position on factory, inventory, cost records, payroll; 7 years with one concern; have best reference; salary, $18. Whiston, 298 Nassau Av., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (27,) good penman; best references; salary, $18. Address P 835 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, experienced; capable taking full charge; excellent references; $16. P 822 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, married, obliging, neat, sober, Al references, good mechanic, experienced; Winton, Pierce, Hudson, Cadillac, Kissel, Stearns, Abbott, Mitchell, Locomobile; private family. Rehnig, care Steffens, 465 West 26th. Chelsea 6497.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Albert Jacoby, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone

An Indisputable Fact

Until recently there was but one English dry gin distilled in America, viz:—El-Bart Dry Gin.

Today the other best-known English dry gins are distilled in America.

El-Bart led the way, and still leads.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

Skin Diseases Soon Yield to Resinol

If you have eczema, ringworm or similar itching, burning, unsightly skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching is relieved and the trouble disappears, even if it is a severe, stubborn case. Resinol Ointment is also an excellent household remedy for pimples, dandruff, sores, burns, wounds, chafings, and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are absolutely free from anything harsh or injurious and can therefore be used freely for babies' skin-troubles. Doctors have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over twenty years.

Resinol Soap improves poor complexions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

MARK CROSS

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway { Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 26th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION ORGANIZATION SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
R. E. Farley, President
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants to-day with Chicago, 3:40 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

BAYLIS MUST FACE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Clergyman Called On to Account for $7,000 Collected for Allies' Hospital Relief.

ACCUSED BY ASSOCIATES

Woman Employe of Commission Says She Saw Him Pocket Cash Contributions.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, self-appointed "Director General" of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, not a penny of which ever reached the Allies, will have until tonight to appear before Assistant District Attorneys George F. Roesch and Samuel Markewich to explain certain features of the muddled affairs of the commission.

"I intend giving Dr. Baylis a chance to make good the statement that when he visited me the first time I carefully swept aside evidence to support his charges against George R. Buck, Richard Arthur, and Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, former employes of the commission," said Mr. Roesch yesterday.

The District Attorney found the "director general" by telephone at the office of the commission in the Woolworth Building and was informed that Dr. Baylis would remain there all day. Ten minutes later Mr. Roesch called up again, but Dr. Baylis had left and from that time no information as to his whereabouts could be obtained.

Dr. William H. Tollman of Brooklyn, whom Dr. Baylis accused of trying to get the post of "director general" away from him, had a long talk with Mr. Roesch on the telephone. He said he had left the commission about three weeks ago because he could not tolerate the "liberal manner in which Dr. Baylis handled the funds." He added that both R. J. Caldwell, a member of the Finance Committee, and himself had attempted on several occasions to get a statement from Dr. Baylis concerning the financial state of the commission, but without result.

Mrs. Ranger, who was engaged by Dr. Baylis to arrange the entertainments given at the Biltmore and in Boston and to interest the socially prominent in the work of the commission, appeared at the District Attorney's office and practically made charges against the minister. She said she had seen Dr. Baylis on several occasions while he was opening the great bundles of letters received from contributors and that he frequently put bills of large denomination in his pocket.

"Many checks were received by Dr. Baylis," Mr. Roesch quoted her as saying. "They arrived in every mail. He kept the checks in a pile on his desk and on one occasion I spoke to him of the fact and told him that they ought to be deposited in the bank immediately. I saw cash donations coming in the letters also."

Mrs. Ranger said that Dr. Baylis had expressed his gratification over the size and frequency of the contributions. Her testimony was corroborated by Buck, who was engaged as a solicitor at $50 a week. Mrs. Ranger and Buck were charged by Dr. Baylis with being in a conspiracy to discredit the commission in the eyes of the public.

S. Zanco de Primo, an Italian tenor, who volunteered to sing at a benefit in Asbury Park, gave Assistant District Attorney Markewich a check for $37.50 which he said he had received from Dr. Baylis for his expenses. When he presented the check at the bank De Primo said he was told that the funds on hand were not sufficient to cover it.

Mr. Roesch will continue the investigation today.

DISCUSS DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Germany's Illuminating Companies Oppose the New Order.

A conflict of interests over the question of making the "daylight saving" scheme—established on May 1 by an order setting all the clocks in Germany one hour ahead—a permanent institution during the six "Summer" months has arisen in the empire and is occupying considerable space in the German press.

The general organization of German craft and industrial bodies has sent out queries on the advisability of continuing the new "Summer time" next year and every year in the future and a great many of the answers are in the affirmative, including one from the Berlin organization.

On the other hand, the association of merchants and manufacturers interested in the "illuminating industry" has petitioned the German Government to abolish daylight saving as soon as possible, as the new order of things is playing havoc with the income of the thousands dependent upon the old-time lavish consumption of paraffin, gas, and electricity.

SEES CITY FROM BED IN AUTO

400-Pound Cripple Makes Tour from Scranton, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—George W. Thomas of 340 North Hydge Park Avenue, Scranton, Penn., stopped at Tarrytown today while on a novel automobile tour, the first of his life. Thomas ha dscarlet fever when nine months old, and it left both legs and one side paralyzed. His parents taught him to read, and he mastered three languages. When a young man he entered the general insurance business and made a success of it.

For twety-eight years Thomas has never left his bed in his office. He conducts most of his business over the telephone and has a patented receiver and sender fastened to his head all day. He dreamed of the outside world and he told his friends he wanted to see New York. As he weighs 400 pounds and is absolutely helpless this was a problem. However, he had a set of harness made with handles so that his friends could carry him, and with John Kelly, Herbert Bertholf, and Hoadley Hagen he left Scranton Tuesday and spent yesterday sightseeing in New York.

They spent last night in Tarrytown and started for home today.

Candler Theatre Is Renamed.

The Candler Theatre in West Forty-second Street, one of the newest theatres in the city and the only one now retained under full direction of Cohan & Harris, who have of recent years disposed of their theatre holdings here, has been renamed the C. & H. Theatre. This announcement came yesterday from the theatrical firm, as did the announcement that the renamed theatre would open on Labor Day night, Sept. 4, with Leo Ditrichstein in "The Great Lover."

JERSEY SAVING MONEY.

Banks Report $11,488,459 Gain in Deposits in Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—An increase of $11,488,459 in deposits from May 1 to June 30 last is reported in the quarterly statement issued today by State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. Lamonte. The statement includes the report of 106 trust companies, twenty-five savings banks, and twenty-four State banks. Since the last statement the Seacoast Trust Company of Asbury Park and the People's Bank and Trust Company of Westfield have been opened.

The trust companies have total resources of $330,559,582; deposits of $267,785,050, and a surplus of $16,963,720. The resources of the savings banks total $144,659,787; deposits, $133,105,213; surplus, $9,634,625. The State banks' resources aggregate $25,245,991; deposits, $20,024,388, and surplus, $1,581,251.

ARRESTED AS A "RIPPER."

Plumber Came from Cellar Just Before Boy's Body Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Max Goldstein, three and a half years old, of 21 Hamburg Avenue, who had been missing since yesterday, and for whom his father, Isadore Goldstein, and the police searched for more than twenty-four hours, was found dead this morning in the cellar of his home by Mrs. Fallad, a neighbor, in a terribly mutilated condition.

His throat and stomach were slashed and the police believed he was killed by an insane person, similar to the "Ripper," who caused the deaths of several children in New York last year.

John F. Webster, 25, a master plumber of 10 Addy Street, whose shop is at 21 Hamburg Avenue, in the building where the Goldsteins live, was arrested later and charged by Deputy Police Chief Howard Gall with murder.

Mrs. Martha Bettler of 59 Ryle Avenue said she saw him come from the cellar at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and at 10:45 o'clock the body was found. An hour before the body was not in the cellar. County Physician Armstrong said death was caused by a deep neck wound which severed the aorta.

4 Underwear Specials

Friday and Saturday Only

All taken from regular stock and bearing the Wallach Label for your guarantee of satisfaction.

Long and short sleeves; regular and stout drawers.

35c for Shirts and Drawers of Balbriggan and other materials; regularly 50c.

45c for Shirts and Drawers of fine Sea Island Cotton; regularly 65c.

65c for Shirts and Drawers of plain white Lisle—regularly 85c.

95c for Shirts and Drawers of white Silk Lisle—regularly $1.35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

CALL AUTO LEAGUE A FRAUD.

Postal Authorities Act on Complaint of Advertising Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—As the result of an investigation which it conducted at the request of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in their campaign for "truth in advertising," the Post Office Department today issued a fraud order against the International Automobile League, Inc.; the International Automobile League Tire Company of Buffalo, and A. C. Bidwell, President of both concerns.

The request for investigation was made to the Post Office Department by Merle Sidener of Indianapolis, Chairman of the National Vigilance Committee of the clubs. Post Office department records show Bidwell had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Rochester, charged with using the mails to further a scheme to defraud, and that he and two agents have been indicted in Fayette County, Pa.

The fraud order is also based upon a series of acts held to be illegal and with intent to defraud. Post Office officials say the promoters realized a large amount.

MORE PAY FOR SAILORS.

Lake Carriers Grant Ten Per Cent. Increase to All Below Officers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Recognizing business conditions generally, the Board of Directors of the Lake Carriers' Association, at its regular meeting held this afternoon, decided to make an advance of $10 a month in the wages of men aboard ships below the grade of licensed officers effective Aug. 1.

It was also recommended that the question of additional remuneration for licensed officers be taken up at a later meeting of vessel owners and that just recognition be given them for their marked efficiency under the strain of a heavy freight movement and during the unusual period of hot weather. This recognition will probably take the form of a distribution of earnings among the licensed officers at the close of the season.

STIMSON JOINS ROOKIES.

Registered for August Camp, but Pending Battle Overcame Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HARKNESS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Ex-Secretary of War Stimson joined the Plattsburg division today. He arrived last night to attend the August camp, but the smell of battle made him so enthusiastic that he joined the cavalry and was made a Lieutenant. He will be with them tomorrow in an action illustrating withdrawal under fire.

The training brigade got into camp here today after a hard struggle over the mountains. After mess they all went to a brook nearby, too small for bathing, but sufficient for washing hands and faces. They were just beginning to get the dirt off when an irate farmer went after them with clenched fists and forced them to retreat to camp. Later he turned up at headquarters and demanded $300 for the damage caused by trampling on his land. He didn't get it, and the rookies remained unwashed.

Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon arrived here today. He will join the August camp. Three regiments are expected next month. Mayor Mitchel is among those who have enrolled.

AWARDS TUNNEL CONTRACT.

Public Service Commission Gives River Tube Work to McGovern.

The contract for constructing the Sixtieth Street tunnel under the East River was awarded yesterday to P. McGovern & Co. at the contract price of $4,194,797. The contract was signed by Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission and Mr. McGovern. Under its terms the work is to be finished in thirty months, but if the work is finished within twenty-two months certain retained percentages will be paid to the contracting company.

The tunnel is for the use of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation and will connect the Broadway subway in Manhattan with the new rapid transit lines in Queens Borough. It is in place of a connection over the Queensboro Bridge which was originally planned. The sureties of the contractors cover a bond of $400,000.

Good Clothes Are Good Servants

You should buy them as you would hire a man to work for you—

Look first for reliability—honesty, worth, ability to do the task assigned.

If they are our Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—you are assured of reliability. We guarantee that—as do Hart Schaffner & Marx.

You are assured of honest materials, worthy workmanship, sturdy service—we see that you get them, or get your money back.

More—in Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes you get style, good looks, high quality—and just now you have an exceptional opportunity to get them for a great deal less than their regular prices. We've announced

Final Reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

Come in today and view the splendid assortments at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50—Sport Suits, Varsity Fifty Fives, smart Belters and Pinch Backs—the very newest and best of this season's styles and fabrics.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

OUR BRANCH IN NEW YORK: 1723 Broadway.
LONG ISLAND CITY: 564 Jackson Av.
THE BRONX: 607 Bergen Av.
YONKERS: 219 South Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 1527 Bedford Av.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

25 KILLED BY CLOUDBURST.

Rising Waters Carried Sleeping Inhabitants Away in Kentucky Valley

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Aug. 3.—While the waters which overran the banks of Blair's Creek, near Tazewell, Tenn., late last night and early today have not receded and have impeded the work of recovering bodies, it was definitely established late today, according to reports from the stricken district, that at least 25 persons were killed as the result of the cloudburst yesterday. A list of dead follows:

Robert Johnson and his wife, Mrs. D. C. Edmonds, her four children and two grandchildren; the Misses Lillie and Minnie Wiley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wiley of Monroe, Mich.; Bush Ferguson, his wife and seven children, and W. P. Zachery, his wife and five children. The Wiley girls were visiting their grandmother.

Rescue parties returning from the stricken district late today report that the water is all over the little valley of Blair's Creek and that apparently every home along a distance of six miles had been washed away. A number made homeless by the cloudburst were brought out of the valley today and are being taken care of in Tazewell and in farmhouses in that vicinity.

The survivors tell thrilling tales of escape, but the majority declared that the water came upon them during the night and that before they had time to flee their homes were floating away.

Fall Kills a Movie Actor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—In a leap from a speeding automobile that was being filmed here yesterday afternoon David Dictor, 20 years, a moving picture actor, sustained a fracture of the skull and died a few hours later.

GAVE CHECKS TO POLICE.

Tenderloin Women Tell of Hush Money Paid to Detectives.

Witnesses appeared yesterday before Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is investigating alleged grafting conditions in the Tenderloin, and told him of the method adopted by two detectives in collecting money from disorderly houses. According to one woman, the detectives would appear with a short affidavit instead of a warrant, and if hush money was forthcoming the case was dropped. She said that her house had been raided several times, but she had always evaded arrest by paying over the amount asked.

Specific charges that a well-known detective had demanded and accepted a $1,200 bribe in October, 1914, were made to Mr. Smith by another woman. She declared that she was threatened with arrest unless she paid that sum.

Mr. Smith has in his possession canceled checks for graft money totaling $16,800, which were drawn between Feb. 25 and March 9, 1915. He has evidence which will prove that these checks were made out by a man who was the treasurer for the police in their dealings with disorderly houses. The lowest check was for $400 and the highest for $1,000.

As a result of these checks, Mr. Smith says, he has a clear case to lay before the Grand Jury.

Dr. S. J. Liebman, Not Dr. Libman.

An interview containing brief comment on investigations of typhus serum at Mount Sinai Hospital was erroneously attributed to Dr. Emanuel Libman in yesterday's TIMES. The physician who should have been quoted was Dr. Samuel J. Liebman, who is also connected with the hospital.

PROPOSAL ON A PINE STRIP.

Girl Artist in Burnt Wood Sends Reply to Lonely Lumberman.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Miss Mary Hanna, a burnt wood artist in a novelty plant here found today on a strip of pine a message from a lonely Wisconsin lumberjack reading:

"If a girl finds this board, my name is Peter Peterson, and I want a wife, for I'm lonesome. Address Peter Peterson, General Delivery, Green Bay, Wis."

Miss Hanna admitted a postal showing Broad Street at its busiest, and carrying a message not discouraging, was already on its way to Green Bay.

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